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NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> e polyakov igor dimitriesich/au
E1            4      POLYAKOV IGOR/AU
E2            1      POLYAKOV IGOR D/AU
E3            0 --> POLYAKOV IGOR DIMITRIESICH/AU
E4            3      POLYAKOV IGOR V/AU
E5            1      POLYAKOV IPPOLIT K/AU
E6            2      POLYAKOV IVAN P/AU
E7            1      POLYAKOV J D/AU
E8            1      POLYAKOV J I/AU
E9            1      POLYAKOV JURY A/AU
E10           2      POLYAKOV JURY P/AU
E11          12      POLYAKOV K/AU
E12          25      POLYAKOV K A/AU

=> s e1-e2
L1            5 ("POLYAKOV IGOR"/AU OR "POLYAKOV IGOR D"/AU)

=> e polyakov i d/au
E1            4      POLYAKOV IGOR/AU
E2            1      POLYAKOV IGOR D/AU
E3            0 --> POLYAKOV IGOR DIMITRIESICH/AU
E4            3      POLYAKOV IGOR V/AU
E5            1      POLYAKOV IPPOLIT K/AU
E6            2      POLYAKOV IVAN P/AU
E7            1      POLYAKOV J D/AU
E8            1      POLYAKOV J I/AU
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E10           3      POLYAKOV I N/AU
E11           5      POLYAKOV I O/AU
E12          64      POLYAKOV I P/AU

=> s e1 e3
L2            0 "POLYAKOV I"/AU "POLYAKOV I D"/AU

=> s e1 or e3
L3           45 "POLYAKOV I"/AU OR "POLYAKOV I D"/AU

=> e ivanova ludmilla/au
E1            4      IVANOVA LUDMILA/AU
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E4            3      IVANOVA LUDMILLA G/AU
E5            1      IVANOVA LYDIYA D/AU
E6            1      IVANOVA LYSYAKOVA A F/AU
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E8            3      IVANOVA LYUDMILA A/AU
E9            3      IVANOVA LYUDMILA I/AU
E10           2      IVANOVA LYUDMILA KH/AU
E11           1      IVANOVA LYUDMILA KHARITONOVNA/AU
E12           4      IVANOVA LYUDMILA M/AU

=> s e1-e3
L4            7 ("IVANOVA LUDMILA"/AU OR "IVANOVA LUDMILA I"/AU OR "IVANOVA
                LUDMILLA"/AU)

=> e ivanova l/au
E1            7      IVANOVA KRISTINKA/AU
E2            1      IVANOVA KUTOVA I/AU
E3          258 --> IVANOVA L/AU
E4         1163      IVANOVA L A/AU
E5           41      IVANOVA L B/AU
E6          139      IVANOVA L D/AU
E7           66      IVANOVA L E/AU
E8           96      IVANOVA L F/AU
E9          183      IVANOVA L G/AU
E10           2      IVANOVA L H/AU
E11         494      IVANOVA L I/AU
E12          11      IVANOVA L IA/AU

=> s e3
L5          258 "IVANOVA L"/AU

=> s l1-l5
L6          314 (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5)

=> s l6 and dermatophyte?
L7           19 L6 AND DERMATOPHYTE?

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L8          235 DUP REM L6 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 19  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
     1
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DN PREV200100549695
TI Mycosis vaccines.
AU Poliakov, Igor Dimitrievich (1); **Ivanova, Ludmilla**
CS (1) Ringelhauser Allee 73, D-88471 Laupheim Germany
ASSIGNEE: Poliakov; Igor Dimitrievich, Laupheim, Germany; Ivanova; Ludmilla, Laupheim, Germany
PI US 6290950 September 18, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Sep. 18, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB The present invention pertains to vaccines comprising homogenised inactivated yeast blastospores and homogenised inactivated **dermatophyte** microconidia or antigenic material of said spores, methods for their production and their use for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in mammals, preferably humans. The vaccines according to the present invention are especially useful for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of skin mycosis, preferably Dermatomycosis and/or Candidosis and/or Onychomycosis.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 18 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1998-208911 [19] WPIDS
DNC C1998-065824
TI New vaccines for preventing or treating mycoses - comprise homogenised inactivated **dermatophyte** microconidia and yeast blastospore(s), useful as, e.g. immuno-modulator(s).
DC B04 C06 D16
IN IVANOVA, L G; POLIAKOV, I D; **IVANOVA, L**; IVANOVA, G L
PA (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L G; (POLI-I) POLIAKOV I D; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L
CYC 49
PI EP 834322 A2 19980408 (199819)* EN 51p
R: DE
WO 9815284 A2 19980416 (199821) EN 109p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE HU ID JP KR KZ LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TR UA US UZ VN YU
ZA 9708799 A 19980624 (199831) 112p
AU 9744604 A 19980505 (199836)
EP 956042 A2 19991117 (199953) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
JP 2001503975 W 20010327 (200122) 115p
US 6290950 B1 20010918 (200157)
AU 740389 B 20011101 (200175)
ADT EP 834322 A2 EP 1996-115954 19961004; WO 9815284 A2 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; ZA 9708799 A ZA 1997-8799 19971001; AU 9744604 A AU 1997-44604 19970922; EP 956042 A2 EP 1997-942957 19970922, WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; JP 2001503975 W WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, JP 1998-517119 19970922; US 6290950 B1 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, US 1999-269342 19990505; AU 740389 B AU 1997 44604 19970922
FDT AU 9744604 A Based on WO 9815284; EP 956042 A2 Based on WO 9815284; JP 2001503975 W Based on WO 9815284; US 6290950 B1 Based on WO 9815284; AU 740389 B Previous Publ. AU 9744604, Based on WO 9815284
PRAI EP 1996-115954 19961004

Candida albicans strain DSM 9456 and or DSM 9457 and or DSM 9458 and or DSM 9459; (4) increasing the amount of swollen and normal microconidia with germ tubes of **dermatophytes**, comprising, a) cultivating a dermatophyte

the culture in a liquid medium; (c) maintaining the pH of the liquid medium at 6.2-7.2; (d) transferring the suspension in a separate vessel containing fresh liquid medium; (e) monitoring the growth and morphological appearance of the **dermatophyte** cells; (f) harvesting the cells when at least 50% of the microconidia display a swollen or germinating condition, and not more than 7-10% of the cells display a second mycelial branch, and (5) increasing the amount of swollen and normal blastospores with germ tubes of yeast, comprising: (a) as in (4a)-(4b), but where yeast is used; (c) incubating the homogenate in a CO2 atmosphere of 5-6% at 36-38 deg. C for 2-4 hours; (d) as in (4e)-(4f), but where yeast is monitored and blastopores display the properties.

USE - The vaccines can be used for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in humans such as Dermatomycosis, Candidosis or Onychomycosis. The vaccines can also be used as immunomodulators, or immunostimulators (all claimed).

Dwg.0/20

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 18 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS
DNC C1993-067916
TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging protection without side effects.
DC B04 C06 D16
IN IVANOVA, L G; **POLYAKOV, I D**; **IVANOVA, L**; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I
PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
CYC 28
PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)
ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017,
PRAI
PAT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP

most acitve precipitin was present in salt-soluble protein obtained after freezing microconidia harvested after 15-20 days of culture. Genus-specific and species-specific antigenic determinatant were identified.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 87:57949 CABA
DN 872295773
TI Clinical manifestations and differential diagnosis of ringworm in camels
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuz. Inst. Eksp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) Vol. 59, pp. 64-66.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Clinical examination of 3000 camels disclosed early ringworm lesions on the head of young camels aged 15-30 days, and a more generalized form in those aged 6-8 months (persisting for up to 20 months of age). Over 100 strains of fungus were isolated and identified as a new species, Trichophyton sarkisovii (Ivanova & Polyakov 1983). Differential diagnosis included sarcoptic mange, pox and dermatitis of obscure origin.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 87:78301 CABA
DN 871333766
TI Comparative estimation of antigenic preparations from **dermatophytes** in the immunodiffusion reaction
AU Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Antigens were prepared from Trichophyton equinum and T. verrucosum. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple immunization of rabbits with vaccine S-P-1 (T. equinum) for horses and vaccine LTF-130 (T. verrucosum) for cattle. Antigen activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. Antigenic preparations from T. equinum and T. verrucosum extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta -naphthol were identical. Fractions obtianed by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta -naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical antigen each. No identical antigens compared with the other antigens were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:141770 CABA
DN 841302232
TI Microsporum gypseum, causal agent of microsporiosis of horses
AU Petrovich, S. V.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.; Utmelidze, O. G.; Sviridova, I. G.
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1984) No. 8, pp. 69-70.
DT Journal
LA Russian

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:70596 CABA
DN 841397783
TI Trichophyton sarkisovii Ivanova & Polyakov sp. nov., a new species of the

DN 821379197
TI Comparative estimation of allergens prepared from **dermatophyte** cultures
Sravnitel'naya otsenka allergenov, prigotovlennykh iz kul'tur dermatofitov
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 38, pp. 61-63. 1 tab.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Allergens to detect mycogenic sensitization of guinea pigs were prepared by extraction with 1% potassium hydroxide, followed by precipitation of the protein fractions with 50% acetic acid. Comparative study of allergen fractions of Trichophyton equinum showed that protein-type preparations were the most active in skin tests.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 82:68199 CABA
DN 821379196
TI Demonstration of delayed-type hypersensitivity to allergens from spores, mycelium and products of metabolism of Trichophyton equinum
Proyavlenie giperchuvstvitel'nosti zamedlennogo tipa na allergeny iz spor, mitseliya i produktov zhiznedeyatel'nosti griba Trichophyton equinum
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 38, pp. 58-60. 1 tab.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB On epicutaneous inoculation of guinea pigs sensitization appeared simultaneously with symptoms and lasted 49 days (period of observation). The most active allergen was that prepared from spores, with which sensitization of the organism could be demonstrated.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 82:128083 CABA
DN 822287903
TI Factors governing the activity of **dermatophyte** allergens (from Trichophyton species)
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS Vsesoyusnyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Various allergens extracted with beta-naphthol from T. equinum and T. verrucosum grown in different media were tested in guinea pigs infected with T. equinum, T. verrucosum and T. mentagrophytes. Protein fractions of the allergens extracted from fungal spores were biologically more active than those extracted from mycelium and fungal metabolites.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 82:68132 CABA
DN 811379105
TI Activity of allergens from **dermatophytes**
Aktivnost' allergenov iz dermatofitov
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
DT Journal

[illegible] intracutaneously at 0.1 ml containing 25, 50 and 100 mu g dry matter, 15-20 days after inoculation. The reaction was evaluated 24, 48 and 72 h later by measuring the diam. of the skin infection at the injection site.

fraction. In guinea pigs inoculated with T. verrucosum reaction was more marked with allergen of a homologous type, while in those inoculated with T. mentagrophytes it was sharper to allergen from T. equinum. On injecting allergen from Microsporum canis reaction was nil in most animals and doubtful in 3.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:47118 CABA
DN 841396275
TI Effect of repeated immunizations with the vaccine TF-130 (VIEV) on the general clinical state and sensitization of calves
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii imeni Ya. R. Kovalenko, (1981) No. 42, pp. 35-38. 2 tab.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Multiple vaccination with TF-130 (VIEV) against trichophytosis was found to be harmless for calves, causing no oedema or abscesses at the point of introduction. Intradermal samples showed that sensitization was better with multiple vaccination at 10-14-day intervals than with double vaccination.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 81:67707 CABA
DN 811370880
TI LTF-130 vaccine produced in the USA with Soviet permission
Vaktsina LTF-130, izgotovnennaya v SSHA po sovetskoi litsenzii
AU Petrovich, S. V.; Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., [Moscow], USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1980) No. 9, pp. 35-37.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB In tests on calves in the USSR LTF-130 vaccines produced in the USA and the Soviet Union were equally effective against Trichophyton verrucosum. Calves were injected intramuscularly with 2 ml of USA-produced vaccine or with 5 ml of USSR-produced vaccine. Vaccination was repeated after 14 days. One month later, calves (including 4 controls) were infected simultaneously with 3 virulent strs. of T. verrucosum. Pathological material from control calves yielded retrocultures of the pathogen whereas no retrocultures could be isolated from immunized calves.

=> s l6 and dermatomycosis
7 FILES SEARCHED...
L10 8 L6 AND DERMATOMYCOSIS

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 6 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-6

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:549695 BIOSIS
DN PREV200102549695

Ludmilla, Laupheim, Germany
PI US 6290950 September 18, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents

ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB The present invention pertains to vaccines comprising homogenised inactivated yeast blastospores and homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia or antigenic material of said spores, methods for their production and their use for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in mammals, preferably humans. The vaccines according to the present invention are especially useful for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of skin mycosis, preferably **Dermatomycosis** and/or Candidosis and/or Onychomycosis.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1998-208911 [19] WPIDS
DNC C1998-065824
TI New vaccines for preventing or treating mycoses - comprise homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia and yeast blastospore(s), useful as, e.g. immuno-modulator(s).
DC B04 C06 D16
IN IVANOVA, L G; POLIAKOV, I D; **IVANOVA, L**; IVANOVA, G L
PA (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L G; (POLI-I) POLIAKOV I D; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L
CYC 49
PI EP 834322 A2 19980408 (199819)* EN 51p
R: DE
WO 9815284 A2 19980416 (199821) EN 109p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE HU ID JP KR KZ LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TR UA US UZ VN YU
ZA 9708799 A 19980624 (199831) 112p
AU 9744604 A 19980505 (199836)
EP 956042 A2 19991117 (199953) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
JP 2001503975 W 20010327 (200122) 115p
US 6290950 B1 20010918 (200157)
AU 740389 B 20011101 (200175)
ADT EP 834322 A2 EP 1996-115954 19961004; WO 9815284 A2 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; ZA 9708799 A ZA 1997-8799 19971001; AU 9744604 A AU 1997-44604 19970922; EP 956042 A2 EP 1997-942957 19970922, WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; JP 2001503975 W WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, JP 1998-517119 19970922; US 6290950 B1 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, US 1999-269342 19990505; AU 740389 B AU 1997-44604 19970922
FDT AU 9744604 A Based on WO 9815284; EP 956042 A2 Based on WO 9815284; JP 2001503975 W Based on WO 9815284; US 6290950 B1 Based on WO 9815284; AU 740389 B Previous Publ. AU 9744604, Based on WO 9815284
PRAI EP 1996-115954 19961004
AB EP 834322 A UPAB: 19980512
The following are claimed: (1) a vaccine comprising homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia (DM) and inactivated yeast blastospores (YB's) or their antigenic material; (2) Trichophyton rubrum strain DSM-9469 and/or DSM-9470 and/or DSM-9471 and/or DSM-9472; (3) Candida albicans strain DSM-9456 and/or DSM-9457 and/or DSM-9458 and/or DSM-9459; (4) increasing the amount of swollen and normal microconidia with germ tubes of dermatophytes, comprising: (a) cultivating a dermatophyte on a solid medium; (b) harvesting and homogenising the

and not more than [illegible] of the cells display a second mycelial branch, and (5) increasing the amount of swollen and normal blastospores with germ tubes of yeast, comprising: (a) as in (4a) (4b), but where yeast is used:

for 2-4 hours; (d) as in (4e)-(4f), but where yeast is monitored and blastopores display the properties.

USE - The vaccines can be used for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in humans such as **Dermatomycosis**, Candidosis or Onychomycosis. The vaccines can also be used as immunomodulators, or immunostimulators (all claimed).

Dwg.0/20

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS
DNC C1993-067916
TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging protection without side effects.
DC B04 C06 D16
IN IVANOVA, L G; **POLYAKOV, I D**; **IVANOVA, L**; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I
PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
CYC 28
PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)
ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017, EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP 1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR 1993-701798 19930614
FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP 564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous

[illegible] dermatomycosis [illegible]
antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF 931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF 930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF 551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain [illegible]

```
=> s dermatomycosis
L12       6015 DERMATOMYCOSIS

=> s l12 and (t. verrucosum or t. sarkisovii or t. mentagrophytes)
L13        537 L12 AND (T. VERRUCOSUM OR T. SARKISOVII OR T. MENTAGROPHYTES)

=> s l13 and (inactivat? or thimerosal or formaledhyde)
L14          4 L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALEDHYDE)

=> d bib ab 1-4

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 4  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN   74194800  EMBASE
DN   1974194800
TI   The laboratory diagnosis of dermatophytosis complicated with Candida
     albicans.
AU   Fischer J.B.; Kane J.
CS   Lab. Serv. Branch, Ontario Min. Hlth, Toronto, Canada
SO   Canadian Journal of Microbiology, (1974) 20/2 (167-182).
     CODEN: CJMIAZ
DT   Journal
FS   004     Microbiology
     013     Dermatology and Venereology
LA   English
AB   When scrapings of skin and nails containing C. albicans and a dermatophyte
     are cultured, the more rapidly growing C. albicans may prevent the growth
     of the dermatophyte. Studies have shown that C. albicans has a complete
     requirement for biotin but the common dermatophytes such as T. rubrum and
     T. mentagrophytes and Epidermophyton floccosum are able
     to produce their requirements of this growth factor when cultured on a
     suitable medium in which the biotin has been inactivated.
     Advantage has been taken of this to restrict the growth of C. albicans by
     inactivating with egg albumen the biotin naturally present in the
     culture medium. The active principal in egg albumen is avidin. To further
     discourage the growth of C. albicans and encourage the growth of a
     dermatophyte, erythritol was used in place of dextrose in the isolation
     medium. This carbohydrate is not used by C. albicans but is used by T.
     rubrum and T. mentagrophytes. The new medium
     formulated to impede the growth of C. albicans but encourage the growth of
     a dermatophyte is casamino acids erythritol albumen agar. It minimizes the
     chance of sending an incomplete and misleading report to the physician.

L14  ANSWER 2 OF 4  CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN   2001:42059  CABA
DN   20013043460
TI   Efficacy of Alpevac (Biowet Pulawy) in the prevention of
     dermatomycosis in rabbits
     Skuteczonsc szczepionki Alopevac (Biowet Pulawy) w zwalczaniu grzybicy
     skornej u krolikow
AU   Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.
CS   Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83-200
     Starogard Gdanski, Poland.
SO   Zycie Weterynaryjne, (2001) Vol. 76, No. 2, pp. 101-102. 11 ref.
     ISSN: 0137-6810

                                  T. mentagrophytes
     and licenced for foxes. Dermatomycosis was diagnosed in 30% of
     100 New Zealand 2 month old laboratory rabbits weighing 2 kg. All animals
     were vaccinated i.m. twice at a 10 day interval. Clinical recovery was
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after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 97:30216 CABA
DN 972201978
TI Efficacy of vaccines in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits
Skutecznosc szczepionek w zwalczaniu grzybic skornych krolikow
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat, Wydzial Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.
SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0025-8628
DT Journal
LA Polish
SL English
AB Clinical infection with Trichophyton mentagrophytes was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live **T. mentagrophytes** strain Tv-4 vaccine (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482 rabbits on farm B were inoculated with vaccine containing 2 **inactivated** immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5 ml (young stock) dose. The second dose in the females was injected one week before mating. 1961 and 1239 rabbits were controls on the 2 farms respectively. Before vaccination the prevalence of disease was 30.8-32.1% in young stock and 8.7-95% in adults on farm A and 25.4-28.1 and 9.8-11.5% on farm B respectively. On both farms, total recovery was observed 3 weeks after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7-9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before mating were free from clinical symptoms until 3 weeks of age. Disinfection with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. **T. mentagrophytes** was isolated in all cases.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 83:104497 LIFESCI
TI Prevalence and specific prevention against trichophytosis in breeding foxes.
Badania nad wystepowaniem oraz swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie lisow hodowlanych
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Klin. Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat Wydzialu Wet. AR, Al Pkwn 30, 20-033 Lublin, Poland
SO MED. WETER., (1983) vol. 39, no. 7, pp. 387-391.

caused by **T. mentagrophytes** appears mainly in summer. This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to

chance of sending an incomplete and misleading report to the physician.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 73:72679 CABA
DN 731306827
TI Lastanoxes, new fungicidal substances
Lastanoxy - nove fungicidne latky
AU Kovac, L.; Ladzianska, K.
CS Ustav Experimentalnej Farmakologie SAV, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
SO Veterinarsky Casopis, (1973) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 15-20. 5 tab. 5 ref.
DT Journal
LA Czech
SL Russian; German
AB The acitivty of lastanox preparations (containing bis-tributyltin oxide [TBTO]) against Trichophyton verrucosum and **T. mentagrophytes** in vitro was investigated. A single local application of mycolastanox F (0.5% TBTO, 1.14% **formaldehyde**, surface active substance and ethanol) on calves with ringworm led to recovery in 90% of the animals. The toxicity of the preparations to the skin and eyes of rabbits and calves was also investigated. Mycolastanox F at 0.25% had no effect on the skin of calves but caused some conjunctivitis; at 0.5% it caused some skin irritation.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1971:139958 CAPLUS
DN 74:139958
TI Antifungal activity of trimethylenetrianiline, benzoin, and fennel oil
AU Lee, Kyu-Yong
CS Dep. Chem., Cathol. Med. Coll., Seoul, S. Korea
SO K'at'ollik Taehak Uihakpu Nonmunjip (1968), 14, 379-94
CODEN: KTUNAA
DT Journal
LA Korean
AB Growth of Epidermophyton floccosum, Microsporum gypseum, M. audouini, M. canis, M. nanum, M. cookei, Trichophyton rubrum, T. mentagraophytes, T. tonsurans, and **T. verrucosum** were inhibited completely by tri-methylenetrianiline (1 mg/ml), and slightly inhibited by benzoin and fennel oil (1 mg-2 mg/ml). Undecylenic acid showed a complete static action against all the fungi tested, whereas aniline, **formaldehyde** soln., S, Na thiosulfate, benzoic acid, methylenesalicylic acid, dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, chaulmoogra oil, and Torreya nucifera oil did not have any significant inhibitory action.

=> s l13 and vaccin?
L17 12 L13 AND VACCIN?

=> dup rem l17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
L18 12 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-12

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 2001:42059 CABA
[illegible]
AU Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.
CS Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83 200 Starogard Gdanski, Poland.

ISSN: 0137-6810
DT Journal
LA Polish
AB Alopevac is a new inactivated **vaccine** prepared using Trichophyton verrucosum and **T. mentagrophytes** strains and licenced for foxes. **Dermatomycosis** was diagnosed in 30% of 100 New Zealand 2-month-old laboratory rabbits weighing 2 kg. All animals were **vaccinated** i.m. twice at a 10-day interval. Clinical recovery was achieved within 10 weeks after injections and skin scrapings were negative after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 97:30216 CABA
DN 972201978
TI Efficacy of **vaccines** in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits
Skutecznosc szczepionek w zwalczaniu grzybic skornych krolikow
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat, Wydzial Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.
SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0025-8628
DT Journal
LA Polish
SL English
AB Clinical infection with Trichophyton mentagrophytes was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live **T. mentagrophytes** strain Tv-4 **vaccine** (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482 rabbits on farm B were inoculated with **vaccine** containing 2 inactivated immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5 ml (young stock) dose. The second dose in the females was injected one week before mating. 1961 and 1239 rabbits were controls on the 2 farms respectively. Before **vaccination** the prevalence of disease was 30.8-32.1% in young stock and 8.7-95% in adults on farm A and 25.4-28.1 and 9.8-11.5% on farm B respectively. On both farms, total recovery was observed 3 weeks after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7-9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before mating were free from clinical symptoms until 3 weeks of age. Disinfection with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. **T. mentagrophytes** was isolated in all cases.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 12 [illegible]

[illegible] vaccine [illegible]
ranging protection without side effects.
DC B04 C06 D16
IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, B [illegible]

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
CYC 28
PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)
ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017, EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP 1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR 1993-701798 19930614
FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP 564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU 68503, Based on WO 9307894
PRAI SU 1991-5006861 19911021
AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against **dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); **T. mentagrophytes** (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); **T. sarkisovii** (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the **vaccine**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The **vaccines** are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties [illegible]

AN [illegible] LIFESC
TI Specific prophylaction against trichophytosis of cattle.
Obserwacje nad swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie bydla
[illegible]

AB The following main causal agents of **dermatomycosis** in animals were identified on the basis of data from the literature and experimental data: Trichophyton verrucosum, T. autotrophicum, **T. sarkisovii**, T. equinum, **T. mentagrophytes**, Microsporum equinum and M. canis. Data were presented on the formation of immunity in animals with trichophytosis and on **vaccines** against trichophytosis in cattle, horses and fur animals.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 83:1782 USPATFULL
TI **Vaccine** and method prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis caused by pathogenic organism trichophyton mentagrophtyes and method for preparing same
IN Sarkisov, Arutjun K., Begovaya alleya, 3, kv. 126, Moscow, USSR
Nikiforov, Lev I., Semenovsky val, 12, kv. 46, Moscow, USSR
PI US 4368191 19830111
AI US 1979-45384 19790604 (6)
PRAI SU 1978-2618901 19780607
SU 1978-2618902 19780607
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP McAulay, Fields, Fisher, Goldstein & Nissen
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 918
AB The **vaccine** for prophylaxis and treatment of trichopytosis caused by Trichophyton mentagrophytes comprises a suspension of microconidia of the immunogenic Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 in a physiological solution with a pH of 6.2-7.0 in an amount of 15-25 min microconidia per 1 ml of the physiological solution having 8-25 mln of viable microconidia.

A method for preparing the **vaccine** comprises growing the fungus culture Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of carbon, nitrogen, biologically active compounds till an optimal accumulation of microconidia, separation of the resulting biomass, homogenization thereof to give a suspension of individual cells of the microorganism and drying of the resulting suspension.

A method for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis caused by the pathologenic microorganism Trichophyton mentagrophytes comprising intramuscular injection of the **vaccine** to animals at the inner side of the thigh thereof in a dose of 1 to 4 ml twice at an interval of from 7 to 10 days.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 12 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 83:104497 LIFESCI
TI Prevalence and specific prevention against trichophytosis in breeding foxes.
Badania nad wystepowaniem oraz swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie lisow hodowlanych
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Gradzki, Z.
CS [illegible]

LA Polish
SL English; Polish; Russian
AB The observations performed in 1977-79 revealed that skin trychophytosis [illegible] T. mentagrophytes [illegible]

This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to thickening and sanitary conditions were from 12.3 to 76.5%. in small and from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. Inactivated **vaccine** was based on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes. Prophylactic **vaccination** of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from **vaccinated** mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A little better results were noted in groups of foxes **vaccinated** with alive **vaccine**.

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 81:71399 CABA
DN 811377167
TI Specific prophylaxis of trichophytosis of furred animals
Spetsificheskaya profilaktika trikhofitii pushnykh zverei
AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; Nikiforov, L. I.
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 7, pp. 37-38.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Of 514 samples of pathological material from silver foxes, polar foxes and mink 85.54% contained Trichophyton mentagrophytes, 7.52% **T. verrucosum** and 6.94% Microsporum canis. Preventive **vaccination** with Mentavac at 1 ml for silver and polar foxes 1-4 months old and at 2 ml for adults, repeated after 7-10 days, conferred immunity after 21 days. The curative dose was double the amount.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 81:65654 CABA
DN 801368055
TI Investigations of the detection of cellular immune reactions in dermatophytoses. Part I. Lymphocyte transformation test
Untersuchungen zum Nachweis zellularer Immunreaktionen bei Dermatophytien. I. Mitteilung: Lymphozytentransformationstest
AU Tausch, I.; Jakobza, D.; Bohme, H.; Ziegler, H.
CS Derm. Klinik Poliklinik, Humboldt-Univ. Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
SO Dermatologische Monatsschrift, (1980) Vol. 166, No. 8, pp. 551-557. 6 tab. 26 ref.
ISSN: 0011-9083
DT Journal
LA German
SL English
AB Most of the 69 patients with chronic dermatophytosis (52 Trichophyton rubrum, 6 **T. mentagrophytes**, 1 **T. verrucosum** and 10 mixed infections) and 30 healthy persons tested showed normal lymphocyte responses to phytohaemagglutinin. Trichophyton **vaccine** and extracts from Epidermophyton floccosum, **T. mentagrophytes** and T. rubrum induced lymphocyte transformation more frequently in patients (50%) than in controls (27%). In vitro lymphocytes responded differently to the dermatophyte antigens used, but there was no close correlation between frequency of in vitro responses to antigen and the causal agent. The cellular immune response in vitro was correlated with the intensity of [illegible]

AN 80111505 EMBASE
DN 1980111505
TI The production of experimental dermatophyte lesions in guinea pigs.
AU [illegible]

TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging **protection** without side effects.

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D

CYC 28

PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)

ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017, EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP 1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR 1993-701798 19930614

FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP 564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU 68503, Based on WO 9307894

PRAI SU 1991-5006861 19911021

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322
Vaccine against **dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); **T. mentagrophytes** (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); **T. sarkisovii** (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/1201 and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF 729/59).

[illegible] in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo and exo antigens and have no adverse effects on animal

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2000:91943 USPATFULL
TI Phototherapy based method for treating pathogens and composition for effecting same
IN Lurie, Raz, Tel Aviv, Israel
PA Dermatolazer Technologies Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6090788 20000718
AI US 1999-343199 19990630 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US14162, filed on 13 Jul 1998
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Peselev, Elli
LREP Friedman, Mark M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1076
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating an area of skin or nail affected with a pathogen, the method comprising the step of irradiating the area of skin or nail with a light beam having at least one wavelength absorbable by the pathogen.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 83:1782 USPATFULL
TI Vaccine and method prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis caused by pathogenic organism trichophyton mentagrophtyes and method for preparing same
IN Sarkisov, Arutjun K., Begovaya alleya, 3, kv. 126, Moscow, USSR
Nikiforov, Lev I., Semenovsky val, 12, kv. 46, Moscow, USSR
PI US 4368191 19830111
AI US 1979-45384 19790604 (6)
PRAI SU 1978-2618901 19780607
SU 1978-2618902 19780607
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP McAulay, Fields, Fisher, Goldstein & Nissen
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 918
AB The vaccine for prophylaxis and treatment of trichopytosis caused by Trichophyton mentagrophytes comprises a suspension of microconidia of the immunogenic Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 in a physiological solution with a pH of 6.2-7.0 in an amount of 15-25 mln microconidia per 1 ml of the physiological solution having 8-25 mln of viable microconidia.

A method for preparing the vaccine comprises growing the fungus culture Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of carbon, nitrogen, biologically active compounds till an optimal accumulation of microconidia, separation of the resulting biomass, homogenization thereof to give a suspension of individual cells of the

the thigh thereof in a dose of 1 to 4 ml twice at an interval of from 7 to 10 days.

=> d clm 2 3

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating an area of skin or nail infected with a fungal pathogen, the method comprising the steps of causing said fungal pathogen to include a light absorbing substance and irradiating the area of skin or nail with a light beam having at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance, wherein said light absorbing substance and said light beam having said at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance are selected such that an interaction between said light beam having said at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance and said light absorbing substance results in excessive heating, which, by itself, is sufficient for destruction of the fungal pathogen.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the area of skin or nail is of a human being.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by induction via ultraviolet irradiation.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by subjecting said fungal pathogen to a pigment, said pigment is capable of associating with said fungal pathogen, said pigment, when associated with said fungal pathogen, serves as said light absorbing substance.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by topically applying said pigment to the area of skin or nail.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the area of skin or nail is pretreated in order to acquire an open texture prior to said topical application of said pigment.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein excess of pigment is removed from the area of skin or nail prior to irradiation.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by applying said pigment through the blood system.

9. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by orally ingesting said pigment.

10. The method of claim 4, wherein said pigment is capable of specifically binding to the fungal pathogen.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said pigment is conjugated to a substance capable of specifically binding to the fungal pathogen.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said pigment is conjugated to an immunoglobulin or a drug which can specifically bind the fungal pathogen.

[illegible] chlorin E6, black ink, lycopene, carotenoids, 5 aminolaevulic acid, benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid, tetra (m-hydroxyphenyl) chlorin, N-aspartyl chlorine E6, tinetiopurin, anti malarials, phenothiazines, [illegible]

of photo dynamic therapy with bioreductive drugs, carotene, lycopene, riboflavin, silver, gold, mercury, bismuth, iron, zinc, copper, picric acid, dinitrophenol, iron salts, pararosaniline chloride, acid lost stains, phenol red, carbol fuchsin, H.sub.2 SO.sub.4, methylene blue, bromcresol, brilliant green, ascospore stain, bromcresol purple, calcofour stain, Evans blue, Giemza stain, Tween 80, gomori methenamine silver stain, gram stain including hucker modification, loctophenol cotton blue, loctophenol cotton blue with polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), bromthymol blue, eosin gentian violet, thiopyronin, phthalocyanine and chloraluminicin.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said light beam is produced by a laser system selected from the group consisting of a dye laser, a ruby laser, a tunable titanium-sapphire laser, a Copper vapor laser, a CO.sub.2 laser, an Alexandrite laser, a diode laser, an argon laser, an argon-dye laser, a KTP laser, a krypton laser, an Nd:Yag laser and a doubled Nd:Yag laser.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the area of skin or nail is treated with an anti-irritant subsequent to said irradiation.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by subjecting said fungal pathogen to a compound, said compound inducing said fungal pathogen to develop a pigment, said pigment serves as said light absorbing substance.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by topically applying said compound to the area of skin or nail.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the area of skin or nail is pretreated in order to open prior to said topical application of said compound.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by applying said compound through the blood system.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by orally ingesting said compound.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is a nutrient.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said nutrient is dextrose.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said dextrose is cornmeal or potato dextrose.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A vaccine for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals caused by the pathogenic organism Trichophyton mentagrophytes comprising: a suspension of microconidia of the strain

2. A vaccine as claimed in claim 1, wherein a **protective** medium is contained for the **protection** of viability and immunogenic character of microconidia, and said **protective**

sucrose or sorbitol	10.0 to 40.0
gelatine	2.0 to 10.0
water	the balance

in the amount of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 600 to 1,000 mln of microconidia.

3. A method for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals caused by the pathogenic organism Trichophyton mentagrophytes using the vaccine of claim 1 or 2, comprising intramuscular injection of said vaccine to said fur-bearing animals in a dose of from 1-4 ml twice with an interval of from 7 to 10 days.

4. The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the vaccine is injected at the inner side of the thigh of the fur-bearing animals.

5. A method for preparing a vaccine as claimed in claim 1 comprising: culturing the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of carbon, nitrogen, biologically active compounds at a temperature within the range of from 26.degree. to 28.degree. C. for a period of from 15 to 30 days until an optical accumulation of microconidia; separating of the resulting biomass; and homogenization thereof to give a suspension of individual cells of the microorganism followed by drying said suspension to obtain the vaccine.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein prior to drying, the resulting suspension of individual cells of the microorganism is mixed with a **protective** medium having the following composition, percent by weight:

sorbitol or sacharaose	10.0 to 40.0
gelatine	2.0 to 10.0
water	the balance

at the rate of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 1 ml of said suspension containing 600 to 1,000 mln microconidia.

7. A method as claimed in claim 5 or 6 wherein as the culture of the fungus use is made of the Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 produced by the method of multi-stage purposeful selection of rapid-growing fungus colonies with an abundant accumulation of oval-round microconidia.

8. A method for preparing a vaccine for prophylaxic and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals comprising: culturing the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of biologically active compounds at a temperature within the range of from 26.degree. to 28.degree. C. for a period of from 15 to 30 days until an optical accumulation of microconidia; separating the resulting biomass; and homogenization the resulting biomass to give a suspension of individual cells of the microorganism followed by drying said suspension to obtain the vaccine.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8 wherein prior to drying, the

water	the balance

as the rate of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 1 ml of said

CS Dept. Microbiol., Univ. Otago Med. Sch., Dunedin, New Zealand
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (1979) 73/2 (198-201).
CODEN: JIDEAE
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
004 Microbiology
LA English
AB Experimental dermatophytoses were induced in virgin and previously infected guinea pigs by the quantitated application of spores to plucked and shaved areas of skin. Lesions could be consistently induced without occlusion with 7 dermatophytes - Trichophyton mentagrophytes, T. rubrum, T. tonsurans, Microsporum canis, M. gypseum, M. persicolor and Epidermophyton floccosum. The progress of lesions was monitored visually and their infectivity determined using a hair brush sampling technique. Airborne spread of fungal elements from infected animals to other animals housed in the same area and to the atmosphere was also examined. With 2 dermatophytes, **T. mentagrophytes** and M. canis, it was found that the infectivity of lesions correlated well with the clinical progress of the disease after primary infection and on reinfection. This was not the case with the other fungi investigated where factors such as absence of hair invasion, hair invasion wholly or mainly endothrix in nature, or the development of a thick scab which trapped hairs and fungal elements, resulted in the development of lesions of low infectivity. Dissemination of spores into the air and onto neighboring noncontact animals occurred readily with M. canis, and to a lesser degree with **T. mentagrophytes**. Airborne spread of fungal elements from lesions due to the other dermatophytes was negligible. On reinfection, some spores germinated and hyphal growth occurred but lesions appeared earlier, healed more rapidly and were markedly less infective. This experimental model with **T. mentagrophytes**, would seem an ideal system for investigating the effects of various procedures, e.g., antimycotic therapy, **vaccination**, on the progress and infectivity of dermatophyte lesions.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 80:67180 CABA
DN 791358136
TI Epidemiological aspects of ringworm in calves on large farms
Epizoologichni osobenosti na trikhofitiyata po relatata, otglezhdani pri promishleni usloviya
AU Douparinova, M.; Aleksandrov, M.; Dimitrov, N.
CS Central Vet. Res. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria.
SO Veterinarnomeditsinski Nauki, (1978) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 74-77. 18 ref.
DT Journal
LA Bulgarian
SL English; Russian
AB In 4 calf-fattening units containing animals with **dermatomycosis**, the effectiveness of a Soviet **vaccine** (TF 130) was tested. Of the contact calves examined, 20% became infected and 23% of those which survived contact with infected animals were found to be carriers of Trichophyton faviforme [**T. verrucosum**]. The **vaccine** conferred solid immunity against the Bulgarian strs. of the sp.

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS

CS ul. Sowinskiego 8/23, 20-040 Lublin, Poland
SO MED. WETER., (1987) vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 259-264.
DT Journal
FS K
LA Polish
SL English; Polish; Russian
AB The purpose of the work was to assess the immunogenic properties of Trichovac **vaccine** and the second one made of an attenuated strain of **T. verrucosum** (Tv-4). The examinations were performed in the farm Bisprol 3000 (group breeding in cages) and in a traditional one. In those farms trichophytosis caused by **T. verrucosum** was observed for some years. It was found that the both **vaccines** were effective. In the Bisprol 3000 farm morbidity rate was three times lower and in the traditional even four times lower than those in controls. In the **vaccinated** animals the illness was mild and the lesions healed after 4-8 weeks, while in control animals it lasted 3-5 months. Similar results were obtained following **vaccination** with the **vaccine** Tv-4.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 86012092 EMBASE
DN 1986012092
TI [Occupational dermatomycoses of zoophilic origin in Bulgaria]. BERUFLICHE DERMATOMYKOSEN ZOOPHILEN URSPRUNGS IN BULGARIEN.
AU Balabanoff V.A.
CS Fr.-Nansen-Str. 5, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
SO Dermatosen in Beruf und Umwelt, (1985) 33/5 (170-174).
CODEN: DBUMDB
CY Germany
DT Journal
FS 035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
052 Toxicology
LA German
SL English; French
AB The relative proportion of zoophilic dermatomycoses increased in comparison with Tinea captitis et pedum. The most frequent zoophilic species now is not only **T. mentagrophytes**, but **T. verrucosum** as well. Occupational mycoses caused by **T. mentagrophytes** and T. quinckeanum in vivaria present new problems for experimental medicine. The authors states his arguments in favour of T. quinckeanum as a separate, specialized species with reduced morphology, forming scutula. **T. verrucosum** is phylogenetically the most highly differentiated monoreceptive zoophilic on cattle. With its physiological, parasitological and epidemiological characteristics it is primarily the object of veterinary medicine and also of human medicine. The measures for fighting mycotic infections are described in detail. Because of cattlefarm expansion the struggle against cattle trichophytosis presents in itself a tough problem. The number of the infected is thus also increased. Immunisation with the LFT-130 **vaccine** and therapy with griseofulvin products containing medicinal feed, according to Kielstein, is recommended.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

SO MIKOL FITOPATOL, 1985 19 1 , 51 [illegible].
CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026 3648.
FS BA; OLD

from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. **Inactivated** vaccine was based on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes. Prophylactic vaccination of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from vaccinated mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A little better results were noted in groups of foxes vaccinated with alive vaccine.

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, EMBASE, CABA, WPIDS, JAPIO, BIOTECHDS,
     LIFESCI, CAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:06:16 ON 24 MAY 2002
                E POLYAKOV IGOR DIMITRIESICH/AU
L1            5 S E1-E2
                E POLYAKOV I D/AU
L2            0 S E1 E3
L3           45 S E1 OR E3
                E IVANOVA LUDMILLA/AU
L4            7 S E1-E3
                E IVANOVA L/AU
L5          258 S E3
L6          314 S L1-L5
L7           19 S L6 AND DERMATOPHYTE?
L8          235 DUP REM L6 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9           18 DUP REM L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L10           8 S L6 AND DERMATOMYCOSIS
L11           6 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12        6015 S DERMATOMYCOSIS
L13         537 S L12 AND (T. VERRUCOSUM OR T. SARKISOVII OR T. MENTAGROPHYTES
L14           4 S L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALEDHYDE)

=> s l13 and (inactivat? or thimerosal or formaldehyde or 2-propiolactone)
   8 FILES SEARCHED...
L15           7 L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALDEHYDE OR 2-PROPIOLA
                CTONE)

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16           7 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-7

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 7  CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN   2001:42059  CABA
DN   20013043460
TI   Efficacy of Alpevac (Biowet Pulawy) in the prevention of
     dermatomycosis in rabbits
     Skuteczonsc szczepionki Alopevac (Biowet Pulawy) w zwalczaniu grzybicy
     skornej u krolikow
AU   Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.
CS   Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83-200

AB   Alopevac is a new inactivated vaccine prepared using
     Trichophyton verrucosum and T. mentagrophytes strains
     and licenced for foxes. Dermatomycosis was diagnosed in
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were vaccinated i.m. twice at a 10-day interval. Clinical recovery was achieved within 10 weeks after injections and skin scrapings were negative after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 96:9158 USPATFULL
TI Anti-fungal nail lacquer and method therefor
IN Nimni, Marcel, 2800 Neilson Way #908, Santa Monica, CA, United States 90405
PI US 5487776 19960130
AI US 1994-210220 19940317 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Green, Anthony
LREP Poms, Smith, Lande & Rose
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 409
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An anti-fungal nail lacquer composition containing a film-forming agent, a solvent therefore, and an anti-fungal amount of griseofulvin which can be either in suspension or solution in the nail lacquer composition. A method of using the anti-fungal nail lacquer composition includes applying the composition to a finger or toenail and allowing the composition to remain in contact with the nail until the solvents evaporate and a thin film of griseofulvin remains on the nail.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 97:30216 CABA
DN 972201978
TI Efficacy of vaccines in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits
Skutecznosc szczepionek w zwalczaniu grzybic skornych krolikow
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat, Wydzial Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.
SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0025-8628
DT Journal
LA Polish
SL English
AB Clinical infection with Trichophyton mentagrophytes was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week-old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live **T. mentagrophytes** strain Tv-4 vaccine (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482 rabbits on farm B were inoculated with vaccine containing 2 **inactivated** immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5

[illegible] after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7 9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before

with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. **T. mentagrophytes** was isolated in all cases.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 7 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 83:104497 LIFESCI
TI Prevalence and specific prevention against trichophytosis in breeding foxes.
Badania nad wystepowaniem oraz swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie lisow hodowlanych
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Klin. Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat Wydzialu Wet. AR, Al. Pkwn 30, 20-033 Lublin, Poland
SO MED. WETER., (1983) vol. 39, no. 7, pp. 387-391.
DT Journal
FS K
LA Polish
SL English; Polish; Russian
AB The observations performed in 1977-79 revealed that skin trychophytosis caused by **T. mentagrophytes** appears mainly in summer. This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to thickening and sanitary conditions were from 12.3 to 76.5%. in small and from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. **Inactivated** vaccine was based on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes. Prophylactic vaccination of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from vaccinated mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A little better results were noted in groups of foxes vaccinated with alive vaccine.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 74194800 EMBASE
DN 1974194800
TI The laboratory diagnosis of dermatophytosis complicated with Candida albicans.
AU Fischer J.B.; Kane J.
CS Lab. Serv. Branch, Ontario Min. Hlth, Toronto, Canada
SO Canadian Journal of Microbiology, (1974) 20/2 (167-182).
CODEN: CJMIAZ
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA English
AB When scrapings of skin and nails containing C. albicans and a dermatophyte are cultured, the more rapidly growing C. albicans may prevent the growth of the dermatophyte. Studies have shown that C. albicans has a complete requirement for biotin but the common dermatophytes such as T. rubrum and **T. mentagrophytes** and Epidermophyton floccosum are able to produce their requirements of this growth factor when cultured on a suitable medium in which the biotin has been **inactivated**.

[illegible] medium. This carbohydrate is not used by C. albicans but is used by T. rubrum and **T. mentagrophytes**. The new medium formulated to impede the growth of C. albicans but encourage the growth of [illegible]

canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal

Dwg.0/0

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 90:23150 CABA
DN 902220316
TI **Dermatomycosis** of camels and biological properties of the causal agent
AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR
SO Veterinariya (Moskva), (1989) No. 10, pp. 31-35. 9 ref.
ISSN: 0042-4846
DT Journal
LA Russian
SL English
AB Ringworm affecting young camels (Camelus ferus bactrianus and C. dromedarius) was caused by Trichophyton sarkisovii, first described in 1983. Prophylactic and therapeutic measures were discussed.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 91:97188 CABA
DN 912207363
TI Clinical manifestations of **dermatomycosis** induced in various animals by Trichophyton sarkisovii from camels
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1988) Vol. 65, pp. 43-45.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The agent of camel ringworm was specific for camels, but experimental infection could be induced more readily in guineapigs than in rabbits and rats.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
AN 1985:230381 BIOSIS
DN BA79:10377
TI TRICHOPHYTON-SARKISOVII NEW-SPECIES A NEW PATHOGENIC FUNGUS WHICH CAUSES **DERMATOMYCOSIS** IN CAMELS.
AU IVANOVA L G; **POLYAKOV I D**
CS YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET., MOSCOW, USSR.
SO MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1983 (RECD 1984)) 17 (5), 363-367.
CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.
FS BA; OLD
LA Russian
AB T. sarkovskii, sp. nov. was proposed and described in the course of a

of T. sarkisovii and T. verrucosum. Specific components were observed in protein preparations of T. sarkisovii. T. sarkisovii was pathogenic on laboratory animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). The new species was also

Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU 68503, Based on WO 9307894
PRAI SU 1991-5006861 19911021
AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322
Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal
Dwq.0/0

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 90:23150 CABA
DN 902220316
TI Dermatomycosis of camels and biological properties of the causal agent
AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR
SO Veterinariya (Moskva), (1989) No. 10, pp. 31-35. 9 ref.
ISSN: 0042-4846
DT Journal
LA Russian
SL English
AB Ringworm affecting young camels (Camelus ferus bactrianus and C. dromedarius) was caused by Trichophyton sarkisovii, first described in 1983. Prophylactic and therapeutic measures were discussed.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 91:97188 CABA
DN 912207363
TI Clinical manifestations of dermatomycosis induced in various animals by Trichophyton sarkisovii from camels
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1988) Vol. 65, pp. 43-45.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The agent of camel ringworm was specific for camels, but experimental infection could be induced more readily in guineapigs than in rabbits and rats.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 89:40451 CABA
DN 892286514
TI Antigenic structure of Microsporum species from animals
[illegible]
LA Russian
AB Antigens were extracted from mycelium or microconidia of M. canis, M. gypseum or M. equinum by trichloracetic acid, alcoholic solution of [illegible]

AU Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS Kovalenko All-Union Res. Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.
SO Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya, (1983) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 363-367. 1 pl., 1 fig., 2 tab. 12 ref.
ISSN: 0026-3648
DT Journal
LA Russian
SL Latin
AB T. sarkisovii, isolated from infected camels in the Kazakh SSR during 1976-81, caused thickening of the skin which was covered with white scales. The foci of infection were localized in the region of the head and neck then on the chest and extremities. On Sabouraud's agar colonies of the fungus were leathery, beige, greyish or rusty. Numerous arthrospores were formed. Microconidia were frequently absent or sporadic, spherical or oval; macroconidia were absent. T. sarkisovii is similar to T. verrucosum but it has larger microconidia and larger hyphae and on Sabouraud's agar it grew more rapidly. Colonies of T. sarkisovii were brownish in colour whereas those of T. verrucosum showed no pigmentation. T. sarkisovii was highly pathogenic to lab. animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). Attempts to isolate it from soil on which camels were kept were unsuccessful.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 83:130035 CABA
DN 832230473
TI Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of Trichophyton verrucosum from different sources
AU Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS VIEV, Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45, pp. 59-61.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic for calves. The "LTF-130" vaccine was capable of protecting calves from infection with strains from other species of animal. However, for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of live antigen from a given strain of the fungus, it should be tested in the same species that it was isolated from.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 83:73176 CABA
DN 831392486
TI Allergic reactions in dermatomycoses of horses
AU Petrovich, S. V.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Runova, V. F.; Polyakova, T. M.
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1982) No. 10, pp. 22-23.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Allergens from 30-day-old cultures of T[richophyton] equinum, T. mentagrophytes, M[icrosporum] canis and M. equinum were injected (0.2 ml/horse) into the neck of horses. Horses suffering from trichophytosis showed allergic reactions of the delayed type only whereas those with microsporosis showed both delayed and immediate types of allergic reactions. Of 14 horses with trichophytosis, 13 reacted positively to

[illegible] were observed.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

10. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein as the culture of the fungus use is made of the Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 produced by the method of multi-stage purposeful selection of rapid-growing fungus colonies with an abundant accumulation of oval-round microconidia which is deposited in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary and registered under No. 135/1963.

11. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the nutrient medium contains sources of carbon and nitrogen.

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=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L20         486 DUP REM L13 (51 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l20 and verrucosum (5a) mentagrophytes (5a) sarkisovii
L21           1 L20 AND VERRUCOSUM (5A) MENTAGROPHYTES (5A) SARKISOVII

=> d bib ab

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN   1986:93749  BIOSIS
DN   BA81:4165
TI   SPECIFIC PROPHYLAXIS OF TRICHOPHYTOSIS IN ANIMALS.
AU   SARKISOV A KH
CS   YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET., MOSCOW, USSR.
SO   MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1985) 19 (1), 51-57.
     CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.
FS   BA; OLD
LA   Russian
AB   The following main causal agents of dermatomycosis in animals
     were identified on the basis of data from the literature and experimental
     data: Trichophyton verrucosum, T. autotrophicum, T.
     sarkisovii, T. equinum, T. mentagrophytes,
     Microsporum equinum and M. canis. Data were presented on the formation of
     immunity in animals with trichophytosis and on vaccines against
     trichophytosis in cattle, horses and fur animals.
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AN 1991:501690 BIOSIS
DN BA92:124650
TI MONOVALENT AND COMBINED **INACTIVATED KILLED** VACCINES IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF **TRICHOPHYTOSIS** OF BREEDING FOXES.
AU WAWRZKIEWICZ J; WAWRZKIEWICZ K; SADZIKOWSKI Z
CS UL. B CHROBREGO 1/19, 20-611 LUBLIN.
SO MED WETER, (1991) 47 (7), 317-320.
CODEN: MDWTAG. ISSN: 0025-8628.
FS BA; OLD
LA Polish
AB The purpose of the work was to elaborate an **inactivated** vaccine against **trichophytosis** (**ringworm**) of breeding foxes and assess its protective value under experimental conditions. The studies were carried out on three groups of foxes which were immunized at the age of 1, 3 and 6 months. There were used two vaccines i.e. a monovalent vaccine prepared of the Trichophyton **verrucosum** strain No 43 and a combined one containing the strains of T. **verrucosum** No 43 and T. mentagrophytes var. granulosum No 98. The animals were vaccinated twice intramuscularly at intervals of 10-14 days using from 1 to 2 ml of the preparations depending upon the age of animals. The protective value of the vaccines was assayed by means of challenge employing the suspension of virulent strains of T. **verrucosum** and T. mentagrophytes. It was found that: 1) Foxes from 1 to 6 months old were sensitive to artificial infection with virulent strains of T. mentagrophytes and T. **verrucosum**; 2) After infection the signs of clinical **trichophytosis** appeared at the site of infection at day 10 and disappeared after 4-6 weeks depending upon the age of animals and intensiveness of changes; 3) The combined vaccine and also a monovalent vaccine (prepared from T. **verrucosum** strain) elicited a high degree of protection against virulent strains of T. mentagrophytes and T. **verrucosum**; 4) The **inactivated** vaccines could be applied at the end of the 4th week of young foxes which acquired in this way a high degree of protection in the period of their highest sensitivity to **ringworm**.

Minnifield
09/256915

(FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:37:02 ON 31 AUG 2000)
L1 68 S (TRICHOPHY? OR T)(W)VERRUCOS? OR DSM7277 OR DSM(5A)7277
L2 10 S L1 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)
L3 4 S L1 AND DERMATOMY?
L4 14 S L2 OR L3

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:501294 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:269427
TITLE: Diversity among wild type and **vaccination** strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum** investigated using random amplified polymorphic DNA analysis
AUTHOR(S): Hajduch, M.; Drabek, J.; Raclavsky, V.; Kotala, V.; Michalek, T.; Zelenkova, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Experimental Medicine, Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Palacky University and Faculty Hospital in Olomouc, Olomouc, 775 20, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Folia Biol. (Prague) (1999), 45(4), 151-156
CODEN: FOBLAN; ISSN: 0015-5500
PUBLISHER: Institute of Molecular Genetics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The authors initially tested 20 primers for their ability to amplify genomic DNA of **Trichophyton verrucosum** using RAPD. Six of these were selected for further study aimed at discrimination of wild type and **vaccination** strains of **T. verrucosum**. The results indicate that RAPD successfully distinguished all strains included in the study. In addn., results of cor. cluster anal. were consistent with the fact that the avirulent **vaccination** strains (**T. verrucosum** TV-M9 and **T. verrucosum** TV-M-130) were prepd. by UV (UV) light induced mutagenesis of the std. wild type strain **T. verrucosum** Straznice. No marker for a/virulence was detected. These outcomes suggest new possibilities for epidemiol. analyses, for discrimination among different **vaccination** strains and studies of fungal population in **vaccinated**/infected hosts.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26
REFERENCE(S): (2) Bidochka, M; Curr Genet 1994, V25, P107 CAPLUS
(3) Bock, M; Mycoses 1994, V37, P79 CAPLUS

(4) Lamboy, W; PCR Methods and Appl 1994, V4,

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

P31 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:313177 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316589
TITLE: Process for preparing **vaccines** against dermatophytoses of animals and dermatophytic allergens
INVENTOR(S): Rybnikar, Alois; Vrzal, Vladimir; Chumela, Josef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioveta, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Czech Rep., 4 pp.
CODEN: CZXXED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Czech
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CZ 283615	B6	19980513	CZ 1996-1581	19960531
SK 279831	B6	19990413	SK 1996-1173	19960913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CZ 1996-1581	19960531

AB Strains of Microsporum canis, **Trichophyton verrucosum**, and T. equinum were grown on agar media at 26-29.degree.C for 11-21 days and then homogenized in buffered saline or distd. water. The buffer may contain 3 g NaCl, 0.2 g KCl, 2.38 g Na2HPO4, and 0.2 g KH2PO4 per L distd. water. The emulsion is then inactivated by 60Co irradn. and mixed with montanide (1:1) or with AlPO4 or Al(OH)3 to the Al2O3 content of 0.25-0.5%. The products can be used as **vaccines** or allergens.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:520333 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:121647
TITLE: Mixed **vaccine** for control of trichophytosis in cattle and other artiodactyls
INVENTOR(S): Sarkisov, Arutyun Kh.; Golovina, Natalya P.; Galushko, Lyudmila Kh.; Krasota, Lyudmila A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vserossijskij Nauchno-Issledovatelskij Institut Eksperimentalnoj Veterinarii Im.Ya.R.Kovalenko, Russia
SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1997, (29), 211.
CODEN: RUXXE7

trichophytosis **vaccine** from live virulent strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum**

INVENTOR(S): Rybnikar, Alois; Jordan, Vladimir; Vrzal, Vladimir; Chumela, Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOVETA, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Czech Rep., 6 pp.
CODEN: CZXXED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Czech

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CZ 279982	B6	19950913	CZ 1993-499	19930325
SK 279169	B6	19980708	SK 1993-1482	19931227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CZ 1993-499 19930325

AB A **vaccine** against cattle trichophytosis can be prepd. by lyophilization of live, virulent **vaccine** strains of **T. verrucosum** growing under conditions of aerobic cultivation for 12-19 days at 25-20.degree.C. The **vaccine**, made from **T. verrucosum** strains CCM 8165, CCM 8166, or CCM 8167 multiplying on a defined culture substrate, contains 9-10% by wt. of the appropriate culture ext., the fungal mass being homogenized with 0.8 % by wt. of NaCl at 8000-10,000 rpm for 2-3 min and stabilized by lyophilization drying after being placed in an aq. soln. of gelatin 2.5% and 3.75% sucrose, or an aq. soln. contg. 2% dextran as a lyophilization preservative medium. The **vaccine** is frozen at -50.degree.C for no less than 6 h or at -45.degree.C for no less than 8 h, and the dried product is kept at no higher than 28.degree.C.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:655209 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:54135

TITLE: CCM F-765, an avirulent strain of **Trichophyton verrucosum** for production of a **vaccine** against trychophytosis of cattle

INVENTOR(S): Hejtmanek, Milan; Weigl, Evzen; Rybnikar, Alois; Vazal, Vladimir; Chumela, Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Czech Rep., 4 pp.
CODEN: CZXXED

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CZ 279159	B6	19950118	CZ 1993-212	19930217

AB An avirulent strain of **Trichophyton verrucosum** CCM F-765 was prepd. which is suitable for use in the development of a live **vaccine** against trychophytosis of cattle. The strain was developed from a completely virulent strain of **Trichophyton verrucosum** by a genetic method described in the invention. The strain is heat-sensitive and possesses extremely good immunogenic and sporulational properties.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:503236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:230764
TITLE: Acidic water for treatment of dermatoses in domestic animals
INVENTOR(S): Komatu, Shigeru; Murai, Tetuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miura-Denshi K. K., Japan; Miura, Toshiyuki
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 645141	A1	19950329	EP 1994-113509	19940830
R: AT, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IE, LI, NL, SE				
JP 07118158	A2	19950509	JP 1994-209174	19940810
FI 9403974	A	19950301	FI 1994-3974	19940830
CA 2131224	AA	19950301	CA 1994-2131224	19940831
AU 9471597	A1	19950316	AU 1994-71597	19940831
AU 681416	B2	19970828		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-239099 19930831

AB The acidic water obtained by electrolysis is applied or sprayed to domestic animals several times at an initial stage of the dermatosis. The water has a pH of .apprx.2.6 and a high oxidn.-redn. potential of .gtoreq.1050 mV. The water inhibits the growth of **Trichophyton verrucosum** and Staphylococcus hyicus. Anti-infective effects of the acidic water were demonstrated in cows with **dermatomycosis** and pigs with exudative epidermitis.

animals

INVENTOR(S): Yablochnik, Ljuobov Markovna; Sarkisov, Karen Artemovich; Letyagin, Konstantin Pavlovich; Panin, Alexandr Nikolaevich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vserossiisky gosudarstevenny Nauchno Issledovatelsky Institute Kontrolya, Russia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9415632	A1	19940721	WO 1993-RU319	19931227
W: AU, BG, CA, CZ, FI, LV, NO, PL, SK, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
RU 2018321	C1	19940830	RU 1992-15462	19921230
AU 9458245	A1	19940815	AU 1994-58245	19931227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1992-15462	19921230
			WO 1993-RU319	19931227

AB The prevention and treatment of trichophytosis in animals in veterinary science is described. The proposed trichophytosis **vaccine** differs from known **vaccines** in contg. in addn. an antigen of the strain VGNKI No. 27 of the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes in quantities sufficient to provoke an immune reaction in an animal. A compn. for **vaccine** contained **T. verrucosum** I30L, T. mentagrophytes, saccharose 10-20.0, gelatin 1.5-4.0 and water remaining.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:556030 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:156030

TITLE: Effect of levamisole on the immune response of guinea pigs **immunized** with inactivated **Trichophyton verrucosum** strain

AUTHOR(S): Wawrzkiewicz, Krystyna; Wawrzkiewicz, Janusz

CORPORATE SOURCE: Wydz. Wet., AR, Lublin, Pol.

SOURCE: Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Sklodowska, Sect. DD (1987), Volume Date 1984, 39, 53-63
CODEN: ACDDA6; ISSN: 0301-7737

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: [illegible]

[illegible] of immunol. reactions also depended on the way of T.

Polchlor, Pollena jod K and Mycofix in the control of bovine trichophytosis
AUTHOR(S): Bukowski, Kazimierz; Konarzewski, Andrzej
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wydz. Weter., Akad. Roln., Warsaw, Pol.
SOURCE: Med. Weter. (1980), 36(3), 161-4
CODEN: MDWTAG; ISSN: 0025-8628
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish
AB Repeated rubbing of mycotic skin foci with 10% aq. solns. of Polchlor K [74811-83-9] or Pollena Iod K [59165-47-8], combined with repeated sprayings with 10% prepns. rapidly cured calf mycosis caused by **Trichophyton verrucosum**. Repeated prophylactic sprays with 3% prepns. prevented infection by 93-6%. Mycofix [74811-79-3] was less effective. In vitro the effectiveness of fungicidal prepns. decreased in the order: Polchlor K > Pollena Iod K > Polchlor (Cl-I complexes with surfactants) [74811-82-8], whereas Polchlor M [74811-84-0] and Mycofix were inactive.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:139958 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:139958
TITLE: Antifungal activity of trimethylenetrianiline, benzoin, and fennel oil
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Kyu-Yong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Cathol. Med. Coll., Seoul, S. Korea
SOURCE: K'at'ollik Taehak Uihakpu Nonmunjip (1968), 14, 379-94
CODEN: KTUNAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
AB Growth of Epidermophyton floccosum, Microsporum gypseum, M. audouini, M. canis, M. nanum, M. cookei, Trichophyton rubrum, T. mentagraophytes, T. tonsurans, and **T. verrucosum** were inhibited completely by tri-methylenetrianiline (1 mg/ml), and slightly inhibited by benzoin and fennel oil (1 mg-2 mg/ml). Undecylenic acid showed a complete static action against all the fungi tested, whereas aniline, formaldehyde soln., S, Na thiosulfate, benzoic acid, methylenesalicylic acid, dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, chaulmoogra oil, and Torreya nucifera oil did not have any significant inhibitory action.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:42:46 ON 31 AUG 2000)

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L10          162 DUP REM L9 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11           16 S L10 AND ANTIGEN?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:47:34 ON 31 AUG 2000
                E GLUCOSE/CN 5
L12             2 S E3
                E YEAST EXTRACT?/CN
L13             1 S E2

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:48:05
     ON 31 AUG 2000
L14             1 S L10 AND (L12 OR GLUCOSE)
L15             1 S L10 AND (L13 OR YEAST(3A)(EXTRACT? OR EXT##))
L16            16 S L11 OR L14 OR L15

=> d 1-16 ibib abs

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 16  MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:    95387228      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     95387228
TITLE:               Experimental immunity to Microsporum canis and cross
                     reactions with other dermatophytes of
                     veterinary importance.
AUTHOR:              Pier A C; Hodges A B; Lauze J M; Raisbeck M
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of
                     Wyoming, Laramie 82071, USA.
SOURCE:              JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND VETERINARY MYCOLOGY, (1995
                     Mar-Apr) 33 (2) 93-7.
                     Journal code: JMD. ISSN: 0268-1218.
PUB. COUNTRY:        ENGLAND: United Kingdom
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         199512
AB   An inactivated, broad-spectrum dermatophyte
     vaccine was used to produce an active immunity in
     guinea-pigs against Microsporum canis. None of the
     vaccinates developed infection from a contact exposure
     challenge that produced clinical infections in 70% of the
     unvaccinated controls. Infection with M. canis induced antibody
     titres (ELISA) and delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity (DCH)
     reactions to itself as well as cross-reacting titres to Trichophyton
     equinum and T. mentagrophytes and DCH reactions to T.
     mentagrophytes. However, vaccinated [illegible]
     culture filtrate antigens to single dermatophyte
```

agents (M. canis, M. gypseum, T. equinum, and T. mentagrophytes) developed positive inter-species and inter-generic DCH cross-reactions to a battery of six skin test **antigens** (M. canis, M. gypseum, M. equinum, T. equinum, T. mentagrophytes var. mentagrophytes and **T. verrucosum**). Guinea-pigs **vaccinated** with a T. equinum **vaccine** had increased resistance to M. canis infection than did non-**vaccinated** controls. These findings support clinical observations which suggest establishment of a broad-based immunity in animals following infection with a single **dermatophyte**.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 16 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95292239 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95292239
TITLE: Immunoprophylaxis of bovine **dermatophytosis**
.
AUTHOR: Gudding R; Lund A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences, The Norwegian College of Veterinary Medicine, Oslo.
SOURCE: CANADIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (1995 May) 36 (5) 302-6.
Ref: 49
Journal code: CLS. ISSN: 0008-5286.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199509
AB The literature on immunoprophylaxis as control method for ringworm in cattle is reviewed. Scientific papers on immune response to **dermatophyte antigens** and **vaccination** against ringworm were obtained from personal files and computerized search in 4 relevant databases. **Vaccines** with **antigens** of **Trichophyton verrucosum** stimulate a humoral and cellular immune response. In animals **vaccinated** with inactivated **vaccines**, some protection is observed after challenge. However, the protective immunity is inadequate in most cases. **Vaccination** with live **vaccines** elicits an immune response that prevents the development of clinical disease. The protective immunity is based mainly on the cellular branch of the immune system. The efficacy and safety of live **dermatophyte vaccines** have been demonstrated in both challenge experiments and field trials from different countries. Effective [illegible]

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94196857 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94196857
TITLE: Immunogenicity in guinea-pigs of a crude ribosomal fraction from Microsporum canis.
AUTHOR: Elad D; Segal E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Kimron Veterinary Institute, Beit-Dagan, Israel..
SOURCE: VACCINE, (1994 Feb) 12 (2) 134-8.
Journal code: X6O. ISSN: 0264-410X.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199407

AB The immunogenicity of a crude ribosomal fraction (CRF) extracted from Microsporum canis was tested by assessing protection of **vaccinated** guinea-pigs (GP) against a challenge with the **dermatophyte**. Stimulation of the humoral as well as the cellular immune systems of these animals was evaluated by ELISA and the lymphocyte stimulation tests, respectively. In addition, the immune response elicited by the M. canis CRF was examined for cross-reactivity towards **Trichophyton verrucosum antigen**. The duration of the infection induced by M. canis in GP was reduced to 8 days in **vaccinated** animals versus 37 days in the control GP. Both humoral and cellular immune systems were stimulated by the CRF. Sera of GP **vaccinated** with M. canis CRF revealed presence of anti-**T. verrucosum** antibodies, albeit at titres significantly lower than against M. canis.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78048904 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978048904
TITLE: [**Immunization** tests on guinea pigs with a **Trichophyton verrucosum** live **antigen**].
IMMUNISIERUNGSVERSUCHE AN MEERSCHWEINCHEN MIT EINEM **TRICHOPHYTON VERRUCOSUM** LEBENDANTIGEN.
AUTHOR: Weiss R.; Boehm K.H.; Taha El Sayed M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mikrobiol. Tierseuchen, Tierarzt. Hochsch., Hannover, Germany
SOURCE: Mykosen, (1977) 20/2 (54-64).
CODEN: MYKSAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB 8 strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum** and 1 strain of T.mentagrophytes were used as living **antigen** in studies on the infection and immunity of **dermatophytes** in 115 guinea pigs. The course of the experimental infection of the skin of guinea pigs was the same as described by other workers. After 2 mth the animals were reinfected with the same strains of the same site of the body. The reinfection produced no appearance or only mild appearance of the disease. If a new previously uninfected site of the animal's body was inoculated the disease occurred consistently although it was mild and had a short course. Immunity induced by 2 subcutaneous injections of **T. verrucosum** living **antigen** resulted in partial resistance against experimental infection with the homologous strains but it was noted that abscesses formed in the injection site. The immunity induced by 2 intramuscular injections of the **T.verrucosum antigen** produced better results not only against the homologous strains but also against heterologous strains. From these results it was inferred that immunity will be produced in guinea pigs after 2 intramuscular injections of the used **T.verrucosum** living **antigen**.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 16 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-067916
TITLE: New **vaccine** for treating or preventing **dermatomycoses** - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging protection without side effects.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
COUNTRY COUNT: 28
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9307894	A1	19930429	(199318)*	GE	64
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE					
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US					
EP 564620	A1	19931013	(199341)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE					
JP 06506477	W	19940721	(199433)		

RU 2020959	C1	19941015 (199524)	14
HU 68503	T	19950628 (199532)	
SG 49872	A1	19980615 (199836)	
EP 564620	B1	19990303 (199913)	GE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE			
DE 59209641	G	19990408 (199920)	
ES 2127761	T3	19990501 (199924)	
SK 280570	B6	20000313 (200032)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9307894	A1	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
EP 564620	A1	EP 1992-921537	19921017
		WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
PT 100989	A	PT 1992-100989	19921020
CZ 9301448	A3	CZ 1993-1448	19921017
SK 9300710	A3	SK 1993-710	19930706
JP 06506476	W	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
		JP 1993-507437	19921017
RU 2020959	C1	SU 1991-5006861	19911021
HU 68503	T	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
		HU 1993-1798	19921017
SG 49872	A1	SG 1996-7973	19921017
EP 564620	B1	EP 1992-921537	19921017
		WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
DE 59209641	G	DE 1992-509641	19921017
		EP 1992-921537	19921017
		WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
ES 2127761	T3	EP 1992-921537	19921017
SK 280570	B6	SK 1993-710	19921017

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 564620	A1	Based on	WO 9307894
JP 06506476	W	Based on	WO 9307894
HU 68503	T	Based on	WO 9307894
EP 564620	B1	Based on	WO 9307894
DE 59209641	G	Based on	EP 564620
		Based on	WO 9307894
ES 2127761	T3	Based on	EP 564620

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against **dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, **antigenic** material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the **vaccine**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The **vaccines** are useful for treatment and prevention of **dermatomycoses** in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-**antigens** and have no adverse effects on animal

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 564620 A UPAB: 19931130

Vaccine against **dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, **antigenic** material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the **vaccine**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The **vaccines** are useful for treatment and prevention of **dermatomycoses** in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-**antigens** and have no adverse effects on animals.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:44527 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 922229997

TITLE: Veterinary mycology and antibiotics
Veterinarnaya mikologiya i antibiotiki

AUTHOR: Koromyslov, G. F. [EDITOR]

CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Research Institute for Experimental

Vol. 72, pp. 125.

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB There are 24 short papers on **dermatomycoses**, as follows. **Dermatophytoses** of animals in Afghanistan (S. V. Petrovich & M. T. Kokar, pp. 3-6); **Dermatomycoses** of Felidae (I. D. Polyakov, 6-12); Trichophytosis of goats (N. P. Golovina & A. I. Donasov, 12-16); Saprophytic fungal flora of the skin of animals with **dermatomycoses** (L. G. Ivanova, 16-22); Cultural characteristics of Microsporum canis isolates (N. P. Golovina, 22-31); Keratinophilic and keratinolytic fungi from soil (L. G. Ivanova, 32-37); Analysis of populations of Microsporum gypseum (D. A. Bannikova, 37-41); Virulence of M. canis (Kh. A. Mukaev, 41-45); Virulence of cultural variants of **dermatophytes** from horses (D. A. Bannikova, 45-47); Application of the leukocyte adhesin inhibition reaction to animals with ringworm (I. D. Polyakov & R. U. Mukhametshin, 47-53); Freeze-drying M. canis cultures (Kh. A. Mukhaev, 53-55); **Dermatophytoses** of farmed foxes (T. V. Chuchina, 55-58); Microsporum infection in camels (I. I. Zharkov & K. P. Letyagin, 58-60); Immune response of dogs to **dermatophyte antigens** (A. Yu. Khanis, 60- 62); Cross immunity in rabbits to **Trichophyton verrucosum** and T. sarkisovii isolates (M. G. Manoyan, 63-65); **Immunizing** young camels against ringworm (S. T. Toleutaeva & I. D. Polyakov, 66-69); Preparation of antiserum against Trichophyton species (M. G. Manoyan, 69-72); Infection of cyprinid fish with Candida sp. and a bacillus (S. V. Petrovich & N. V. Voinova, 72-74); Physical and chemical destruction of Candida sp. and Bacillus sp. in a prepared diet for fish (N. V. Voinova & N. N. Novikov, 74-76); Simultaneous assay of aflatoxins and sterigmatocystin in feed grains (N. P. Komarinskaya and others, 81-85); Necrotic dermatitis of multiple aetiology in mink (A. M. Litvinov, 87-91); Epidemiology of bovine actinomycosis (V. P. Perinov, 92-95); Cultural characteristics of Actinomyces bovis (E. B. Kudryashova, 96-98); Susceptibility of cattle to actinomycosis (V. P. Perinov, 99-100).

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78303 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333771
TITLE: Study of **antigenic** affinities of different Trichophyton species in the precipitin reaction
AUTHOR: Aspanidze, A. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.

[illegible]
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB **Antigens** were prepared from **Trichophyton verrucosum**, **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum, T. gallinae, T. rubrum and T. [Keratinomyces] ajelloi using beta -naphthol and a salt fraction. Rabbits were **immunized** with **vaccines** LTF-130 (**T. verrucosum**), MENTAVAK (T. mentagrophytes) and S-P-1 (T. equinum) and with **antigens** from **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, T. gallinae and K. ajelloi. Max. **antigenic** affinity was noted between **T. verrucosum** and **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, and between T. mentagrophytes and T. rubrum. T. equinum and K. ajelloi were close to **T. verrucosum**. Common and specific **antigens** were found in all the spp.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78301 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333766
TITLE: Comparative estimation of **antigenic** preparations from **dermatophytes** in the immunodiffusion reaction
AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB **Antigens** were prepared from Trichophyton equinum and **T. verrucosum**. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple **immunization** of rabbits with **vaccine** S-P-1 (T. equinum) for horses and **vaccine** LTF-130 (**T. verrucosum**) for cattle. **Antigen** activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. **Antigenic** preparations from T. equinum and **T. verrucosum** extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta -naphthol were identical. Fractions obtianed by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta -naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical **antigen** each. No identical **antigens** compared with the other **antigens** were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:89793 CABA

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nat. Vet. Inst., Box 8156 Dep., 0033 Oslo, Norway.
SOURCE: Nordisk Veterinaermedicin, (1985) Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 187. 1 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB After outbreaks of ringworm occurred in **vaccinated** herds in Norway during 1983, strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum** were isolated from infected animals to compare their **antigenic** pattern with that of the **vaccine** strain. Six calves, three of which had been **vaccinated** with the Russian LTF-130 **vaccine**, were placed in a pen with a calf experimentally infected with a strain of **T. verrucosum** isolated from a **vaccinated** cow with ringworm. All three **vaccinated** calves remained free from ringworm, while the controls developed ringworm after 5-6 weeks. It is concluded that the isolated strains were **antigenically** similar and that other factors must have been responsible for the **vaccine** failure.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:130035 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 832230473
TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum** from different sources
AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45, pp. 59-61.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic for calves. The "LTF-130" **vaccine** was capable of protecting calves from infection with strains from other species of animal. However, for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of live **antigen** from a given strain of the fungus, it should be tested in the same species that it was isolated from.

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:128504 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 812285693
TITLE:

struktura antygenowa krajowych szczepow
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

Trichophyton verrucosum

AUTHOR: Kocik, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ul. Gdynska 5 E/1, 80-340 Gdansk, Poland.
SOURCE: Polski Archiwum Weterynaryjne, (1981) Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 17-30. 28 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Russian

AB The pathogenicity of 37 strains isolated from 25 herds was tested in guinea pigs and calves. An immunogenic study in guinea pigs involved initial exposure followed by two reinfections after 10 and 20 weeks. Passive haemagglutination, gel precipitation and immunoelectrophoresis were employed for the analysis of **antigenic** structure. Virulence for guinea pigs was high in 76% of the strains, moderate in 21.5 and low in 2.5%. In calves 37.5% of the strains proved avirulent and only 44% displayed virulence. Successive reinfections of guinea pigs with homologous and heterologous strains failed to induce clinical disease. **Antigenic** properties of individual strains did not correlate with virulence. **Antigenic** structure differed among strains. Although six **antigenic** factors were established, there was no common **antigenic** factor.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:65654 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 801368055
TITLE: Investigations of the detection of cellular immune reactions in **dermatophytoses**. Part I. Lymphocyte transformation test
Untersuchungen zum Nachweis zellularer Immunreaktionen bei **Dermatophytien**. I. Mitteilung: Lymphozytentransformationstest
AUTHOR: Tausch, I.; Jakobza, D.; Bohme, H.; Ziegler, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Derm. Klinik Poliklinik, Humboldt-Univ. Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
SOURCE: Dermatologische Monatsschrift, (1980) Vol. 166, No. 8, pp. 551-557. 6 tab. 26 ref.
ISSN: 0011-9083
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Most of the 69 patients with chronic **dermatophytosis** (52 Trichophyton rubrum, 6 T. mentagrophytes, 1 **T.** verrucosum

transformation more frequently in patients than in controls

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

(27%). In vitro lymphocytes responded differently to the **dermatophyte antigens** used, but there was no close correlation between frequency of in vitro responses to **antigen** and the causal agent. The cellular immune response in vitro was correlated with the intensity of the mycosis. Elevated lymphocyte responses were significantly more frequent in inflammatory than in non-inflammatory **dermatophytosis**.

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:114902 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 772200638
TITLE: Ringworm in sheep and goats in Egypt, with special reference to experimental infection and **immunization** in sheep
AUTHOR: Fouad, M. S.; El-Assi, J.; Refai, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Fac. Vet. Med., Cairo Univ., Giza, Egypt.
SOURCE: Castellania, (1977) Vol. 5, No. 8, pp. 165-167. 14 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Out of 7181 sheep and 803 goats, 498 (7%) and 9 (1%), respectively, showed ringworm infection. Among 507 cases examined mycologically, **Trichophyton verrucosum** was isolated 348 times and T. mentagrophytes 3 times. The infection was common in young animals. Experimental infection in two sheep with freshly isolated **T. verrucosum** was successful. After complete healing the sheep showed no resistance to reinfection. **T. verrucosum** antibodies could be detected by precipitation and haemagglutination tests both in experimentally infected sheep as well as in sheep **immunized** with autoclaved **T. verrucosum** whole mycelial **antigen**.

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:103857 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 772280365
TITLE: Cultural and experimental animal studies on **Trichophyton verrucosum** Kulturelle und tierexperimentelle Untersuchungen mit Trichophyton verucosum
AUTHOR: Sayed, M. T. El.; El Sayed, M. T.
SOURCE: Kulturelle und tierexperimentelle Untersuchungen mit Trichophyton verucosum, (1976) pp. 89. 215 ref.

AB Twenty three **T. verrucosum** strains were used for

the expermental cultivation and mass propagation of **dermatophytes** in a liquid medium. The most productive was a broth containing mainly **glucose**, peptone, **yeast extract** and Bacto Dubos Broth Base, in which at room temperature and with a magnetic stirrer, the strains grew rapidly; 2.03 - 2.96 g lyophilized fungi per 100 ml were produced within 4 - 6 days. Seven strains of the fungi produced in this manner were used in infection, re-infection and **immunization** experiments with 115 guinea-pigs. The infections followed a typical course, though there were differences in the severity of infection between individual strains. Re-infection with the same strains at the area of the first infection produced no or minimal reaction, indicating the development of local immunity. The reaction to re-infection in another area of the body was mild in some cases but strong in others. Attempts to **immunize** with two s/c injections of living **antigen** reduced in the severity and duration of infection but also resulted in the formation of abscesses at the site of injection. **Immunized** guinea-pigs challenged with the same strain did not develop skin lesions. Even infection with heterologous strains produced only small skin lesions which soon disappeared.

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 16 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-60662 VETU
TITLE: Advances in veterinary mycology.
AUTHOR: Richard J L; Debey M C; Chermette R; Pier A C; Hasegawa A; Lund A
CORPORATE SOURCE: USDA; Nat.Vet.Sch.Alfort; Univ.Wyoming; Univ.Tokyo; U.S.Cent.Dis.Contr.+Prev.Atlanta
LOCATION: Ill., Iowa, Wyo.; Ga., USA, Maisons-Alfort, Fr., Tokyo, Jap., Oslo, N5-60662
SOURCE: J.Med.Vet.Mycol. (32, Suppl. 1, 169-87, 1994) 2 Fig. 2 Tab. 94 Ref.
CODEN: JMVMEO
AVAIL. OF DOC.: National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, USDA, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. (9 authors).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1995-60662 VETU
AB Veterinary mycology is reviewed with regard to 5 papers covering recent advances. The topics discussed are: the involvement of gliotoxin in avian aspergillosis; unusual dermatophycoses in cats; equine ringworm (Trichophyton equinum); opportunistic fungal infections in animals and [illegible]

[illegible] Trichophyton verrucosum
vaccine [illegible] There is a definite need

for a ringworm **vaccine** for pet animals.

ABEX Unusual **dermatomycoses** in cats include granulomatous **dermatophytosis**, cryptococcosis, phaeohyphomycosis, sporotrichosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis and histoplasmosis. Granulomatous **dermatophytosis** has only affected Persian cats; treatment is difficult and surgical excision has not prevented recurrence. Griseofulvin and ketoconazole have produced variable results. Itraconazole, given over long periods led to a permanent cure in 1 case, but only improvement in another. Many systemic antifungal drugs have been used to treat cryptococcosis but results have been disappointing because of relapse despite long-term and high-dosage therapy. Fluconazole has given interesting results in other studies. Dematiaceae fungal species isolated from pseudotumoral skin lesions in cats include Curvularia spp., Bipolaris spicifera, Exophiala jeanselmei, Exophiala spinifera, Phialophora verrucosa and Scolecobasidium humicola. Azole derivatives have been used to treat these infections, often with surgery. Equine ringworm, most commonly caused by T. equinum, is highly transmissible, and the resulting loss of activity, coupled with costs of therapy, make it very expensive in performance horses. Immunosuppressives, anti-tumor drugs and antibiotics predispose or aggravate fungal infections; use of corticosteroids can make treatment of **dermatophytosis** difficult and worsens candidiasis in dogs and cats. Rabbits **vaccinated** with attenuated **T**. **verrucosum** (LTF-130) show a primary and a distinct secondary antibody response, and significant lymphoblastogenic and DTH responses, affording a large degree of protection against ringworm in challenge studies. A **vaccine** against **T**. **verrucosum** in cattle (Ringvac bovis LTF-130) has afforded successful control of bovine ringworm in Norway.

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 16 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-60120 VETU
TITLE: Progress in Veterinary Mycology.
AUTHOR: Smith J M B; Aho R; Mattsson R; Pier A C
LOCATION: Dunedin, N.Z., Chiba, Jap., Oulu, Fin., Uppsala, Swed.; Laramie, Wyo., USA
SOURCE: J.Med.Vet.Mycol. (30, Suppl. 1, 307-16, 1992) 44 Ref.
CODEN: JMVMEO
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Microbiology, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL: AB; LA; ET

dermatophyte vaccines
of Trichophyton mentagrophytes and immunohistochemical. IFAT,

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

peroxidase anti-peroxidase) identification of fungal elements in tissue sections. In separate trials, killed T. equinum protected horses against challenge and Dermato Vacc IV **vaccine** (killed Microsporum canis, M. gypseum, T. equinum, T. mentagrophytes plus adjuvant) protected cats and guinea-pigs against M. canis challenge. Other important animal fungal pathogens mentioned include Candida albicans, C. slooffiae, C. neoformans, Asp. fumigatus, Mortierella wolfii and Phythium insidiosum and all, except for C. neoformans, can cause infections in humans.

ABEX Early studies in calves showed that **T. verrucosum** causes an influx of macrophages, T4 and T8 lymphocytes, N-cells and immunoglobulins into lesions and results in a lasting immunity. In guinea-pigs, adoptive transfer of leukocytes and passive transfer of serum from donors hyperimmunized with killed T. equinum or T. mentagrophytes mycelia elements and conidia resulted in protection against challenge. The further use of killed **vaccines** was promoted as they did not cause side-effects and could be used with adjuvants. In horses, killed T. equinum plus adjuvant protected 87% of animals against experimental contact challenge while in a field trial, the **vaccine** reduced infectivity rates from 70% to under 10%. Naturally occurring infection in an equine assembly and holding facility was also reduced from over 40% to zero when all incoming animals (3,500) were **vaccinated**. In guinea-pigs, Dermato-Vacc IV elicited immune responses to the **vaccine antigens**, M. equinum and **T. verrucosum** and provided solid immunity to contact M. canis challenge. In a cattery with enzootic M. canis **dermatophytosis**, the use of Dermato-Vacc IV for 1 yr drastically reduced the incidence of infection. With T. mentagrophytes, intra-racial matings are fertile while inter-racial (human and animal) matings can be sterile.Fungal elements can be identified in tissue sections by IFAT or peroxidase anti-peroxidase (PAP) staining, although the latter method is more sensitive.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:48:05 ON 31 AUG 2000)

L21 162 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)(S)(DERMATOMYC? OR DERMATOPHYTOS? OR DERMATO(W)(MYCOS? OR PHYTOS?))

L22 44 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21(S) L1

L23 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 NOT L16

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 225CM

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

TITLE: On epidemiology and possible causes of vaccination failure in cattle herds with ringworm

AUTHOR: Kielstein P (Reprint); Wolf H; Graser Y; Buzina W; Blanz P

CORPORATE SOURCE: BGVV JENA, NAUMBURGERSTR 96A, D-07743 JENA, GERMANY (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: GERMANY

SOURCE: PRAKTISCHE TIERARZT, (1 AUG 1999) Vol. 80, No. 8, pp. 681-&.
Publisher: SCHLUTERSCHE VERLAG DRUCKEREI, GEORGSWALL 4, W-3000 HANOVER 1, GERMANY.
ISSN: 0032-681X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: AGRI

LANGUAGE: German

REFERENCE COUNT: 22

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Ringworm of cattle still represents an important zoonosis, which is caused almost exclusively by **Trichophyton verrucosum**, a fungus adapted to ruminants through its parasitism. The cause of disease corresponds to that of a **Dermatophytosis** profunda and leads to immunity. Due to its ecological behaviour in infected livestock the causative agent can be eradicated. Immunoprophylaxis carried out successfully using live **vaccines** remains an essential pillar of control. However, a number of animals not protected by **vaccination** were reported in recent years, and a variety of ochraceum was assumed to be the cause. To clarify the reason of unsatisfactory **vaccine** performance we investigated the prevalence of ochraceum variety 14 in several herds in the states of Thuringia and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, which had been treated with different **vaccines**. Although culture morphological methods of differentiation were used alongside molecular biological methods (PCR fingerprinting, AFLT analysis, rDNA sequencing of the ITS region), the field isolates could not be distinguished from reference strains. The results do not provide indications of a separate taxonomic position of the three **T. verrucosum** varieties. Furthermore, there is no evidence confirming the suspected infection of cattle herds with ochraceum strains as the cause of the failure of immune prophylaxis using various **T. verrucosum vaccines**. The frequent occurrence of animals not responding to **vaccination** could not be explained either. It should be assumed that the main factors responsible for this situation include poor handling of the vaccine

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-63179 VETU
TITLE: Trichophytosis in farm bred foxes and its control. (Trychofitoza lisow hodowlanych i jej zwalczanie)
AUTHOR: Wawrzkiewicz J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lublin-Agr.Acad.
LOCATION: Lublin, Pol.
SOURCE: Med.Weter. (55, No. 9, 585-89, 1999) 6 Fig. 48 Ref.
CODEN: MDWTAG
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural Academy, Lublin, Poland.
LANGUAGE: Polish
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1999-63179 VETU

AB A review of the clinical course and picture, laboratory diagnosis and control of trichophytosis in farm bred foxes, is presented. Whereas **Trichophyton verrucosum** causes **dermatophytosis** in cattle and Microsporum canis in cats, the major pathogen in foxes is Tr. mentagrophytes. The latter can be identified in skin scrapings and fur from infected foci from culture characteristics (growth and color of colonies, formation of conidia (aleurospores)). Effective control is based upon immunoprophylaxis with an inactivated **vaccine**, Alopevac (Biowet) available in Poland, while an attenuated **vaccine**, Mentavac TM 135 has been developed in Russia. New antifungal agents have also emerged with therapeutic potential, e.g. enilconazole (Imaverol) and terbinafine (Lamisil).

ABEX The clinical picture of trichophytosis in foxes has been differentiated into 2 basic forms of infection, superficial and deep seated, while some authors distinguish a further form with thinning of the pelt and pronounced exfoliation of the skin, which spontaneously heals within several wks. Photographs of typical mycotic lesions on the digits, ears and thorax are included. A specific vaccine, Alopevac containing 2 formaldehyde inactivated strains with good immunogenic properties, Tr. mentagrophytes var. granulosum and Tr. verrucosum has been developed. It provides a significant degree of immunity in foxes kept under suitable zoohygienic conditions following two i.m. injections. Studies have confirmed that Alopevac induces a high degree of protection against challenge with virulent strains of Tr. mentagrophytes and verrucosum in both young (1-3 mth) and older (6 mth) foxes. It has provided protection against reinfection and spread of trichophytosis in a farm following immunization of foxes (Alopex lagopus) of 3-5 mth old, whereas mycosis occurred in 33% of

farms in Russia. Live strains of this fungus, however, entail risk of infection in humans and contamination of the environment. The mechanisms involved in antifungal defense resulting from vaccination are discussed. Preliminary studies in foxes have demonstrated good therapeutic efficacy against trichophytosis with the antifungal drugs, Imaverol and Lamisil.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998381176 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98381176
TITLE: [Dermatomycosis caused by Trichophyton verrucosum in mother and child].
Dermatomykose durch Trichophyton verrucosum bei Mutter und Kind.
AUTHOR: Czaika V; Tietz H J; Schulze P; Sterry W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatologische Universitatsklinik und Poliklinik, Medizinischen Fakultat (Charite), Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin.
SOURCE: HAUTARZT, (1998 Jul) 49 (7) 576-80.
Journal code: G13. ISSN: 0017-8470.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199901
ENTRY WEEK: 19990104
AB In recent years, there has been an epidemiological renaissance of zoophilic **dermatophytoses** caused by a variety of factors. At present, the most important causative organisms are Microsporum canis, Trichophyton mentagrophytes var. granulosum and, as in the present case, **Trichophyton verrucosum**. These are formerly notifiable pathogens which are highly virulent and contagious. The example of an extensive, originally unrecognized tinea corporis et faciei in mother and child presented here shows the current importance of **Trichophyton verrucosum** , but also the diagnostic difficulties in dealing with a formerly rare infection disease. The inflammatory symptoms of deep trichophytosis with imminent danger of scar formation was the basis of synergistic combination therapy in the two patients. The source of infection for zoophilic **dermatomycosis** at the beginning of the epidemiological increase were looked for almost exclusively in Mediterranean countries. However, there are now increased indications of indigenous pools. In view of the neglect of consistent **immunization** of livestock and the lack of a requirement to notify the disease, a further rise in the number of

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-142373
TITLE: A new strain **Trichophyton verrucosum** - is used for production of **vaccines** against animal **dermatophytosis**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): LETYAGIN, K P; MOKHINA, T N; YABLOCHNIK, L M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (VETE-R) VETERINARY PREPARATIONS CONSTOL RES INST
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
RU 2074251	C1	19970227	(199741)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2074251	C1	RU 1994-23834	19940701

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: RU 1994-23834 19940701
AN 1997-446777 [41] WPIDS
AB RU 2074251 C UPAB: 19971013
A strain of the fungus **Trichophyton verrucosum**, VGNKI N TB-201 VGNKI-DEP, used for the production of **vaccines** against animal **dermatophytosis**, is new.

The new strain was obtained from population of T. verrucosum TF-130 L strain by gradual selection of the fastest growing colonies, judging by spore-formation, and having morphological properties and intensive formation of stable immunogenic cells-microconidia.

USE - The strain is useful in veterinary mycology, especially for production of a vaccine against dermatophytosis in cattle, sheep, rabbits and goats.

ADVANTAGE - The strain has a high level of sporogenesis, immunogenic activity, and a homogeneous population composition.
Dwg.0/0

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-63164 VETU
TITLE: The therapeutic use of the live trichophytosis vaccine Permavax-Tricho in cattle.

LOCATION: Hanover, Ger.

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

SOURCE: Prakt.Tierarzt (78, No. 9, 762, 765-68, 771, 1997) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 37 Ref.
CODEN: PRTIAV
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institut fuer Mikrobiologie und Tierseuchen der Tieraerztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bischofsholer Damm 15, 30173 Hannover, Germany. (K.H.B.).
LANGUAGE: German
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1997-63164 VETU

AB A field study of the efficacy of a Czech live trichophytosis **vaccine**, Permavax-Tricho, was performed in cattle with **dermatomycosis** (**Trichophyton verrucosum** infection) on 19 farms. The animals received 2 injections i.m. at 10-14 days apart of a 5 ml dose for calves (1-3 mth old) or 10 ml dose for young cattle (3 mth to ca. 2 yr) and cows (that had reached at least 1 lactation). The **vaccine** cured all the affected animals with complete growth of new hair at the sites of the lesions within 112 days of **vaccination**. The intensity of the disease was also reduced by the **vaccination**. The **vaccine** was well tolerated with local swellings at the injection site appearing in 6.1% of treated animals; however, these disappeared within 4 wk. There was no incidence of lameness in the cattle.

ABEX A total of 719 cattle was clinically examined for trichophytosis, which was present in 88/215 calves (40.93%), 136/321 young cattle (42.37%) and 83/183 cows (45.36%). The extent of the dermatomycosis was assessed by a 5 point scale ranging from apparently healthy animals (class 0) to generalized infection with large lesions in association (class 4). Of 297 affected animals included in the study, 36% showed slight infection (class 1), while 15.2% were assessed as class 2, 17.8% as class 3 and 1 animal (0.3%) with severe generalized infection. At 2 wk after the 2nd vaccination, 10.8% animals were clinically healthy, after 56 days, 84.5% were cured and all (100%) were healthy after 112 days with complete growth of new hair to its original depth. Lesions in the older animals healed significantly faster than in younger animals. Local reactions at the injection site were observed on palpation in 54 cattle (6.1%). These occurred as deep, slight linear swellings (3 animals) or swellings of the size of a lentil (19 animals), bean (10), hazelnut (13), walnut (4), egg (3) or in 2 cases, a fist-sized swelling in the muscular tissue. These had disappeared by 2-4 wk after injection. These local reactions were more prevalent in older animals (37 occurred in cows). No other adverse

TITLE: The therapeutic use of the live vaccine Permavax(R)-Tricho against cattle ringworm
Die Trichophytie-Lebendvakzine Permavax(R)-Tricho beim therapeutischen Einsatz am Rind
AUTHOR: Ollhoff, R. D.; Siesenop, U.; Bohm, K. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Mikrobiologie und Tierseuchen der Tierarztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bischofsholer Damm 15, 30173 Hannover, Germany.
SOURCE: Praktische Tierarzt, (1997) Vol. 78, No. 9, pp. 762...771. 37 ref.
ISSN: 0032-681X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB 297 cattle with **dermatomycoses** caused by **Trichophyton verrucosum** were used to study the therapeutic effect of Permavax-Tricho **vaccine** under field conditions. Cattle were given the live **vaccine** twice 10-14 days apart, calves were given 5 ml and young cattle and cows 10 ml. All animals were cured 112 days after treatment, 84.5% of the animals were cured 56 days after the treatment. The **vaccination** had no adverse effects. 6.1% of the **vaccine** i.m. injection sites had local swelling of the muscle. This effect was not painful and lasted for a maximum of 4 weeks.

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97070033 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97070033
TITLE: Efficacy of a live attenuated **Trichophyton verrucosum vaccine** for control of bovine **dermatophytosis**.
AUTHOR: Gordon P J; Bond R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Farm Animal and Equine Medicine and Surgery, Royal Veterinary College, North Mymms, Hatfield, Hertfordshire.
SOURCE: VETERINARY RECORD, (1996 Oct 19) 139 (16) 395-6.
Journal code: XBS. ISSN: 0042-4900.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ACCESSION NUMBER: [illegible] CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 972205880
TITLE: Cost-benefit considerations of vaccination against ringworm in cattle
AUTHOR: Gudding, R.; Nielsen, T. K. [EDITOR]; Christensen, B. [EDITOR]; Dantzer, V. [EDITOR]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Veterinary Laboratory, Oslo, Norway.
SOURCE: Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica, Supplementum, (1996) No. 90, pp. 67-68. 6 ref.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 9th Nordic Committee for Veterinary Scientific Cooperation (NKVet) Symposium on Decision on Vaccination Strategy in Relation to Increased Trade of Animals and Animal Products, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1-2 December, 1995.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this short account the costs and benefits to individual farmers of the **vaccination** of cattle against ringworm are considered. The author refers to the welfare of infected animals, the potential for zoonosis of infections involving **Trichophyton verrucosum**, restrictions on the sale and grazing of infected animals in countries where the disease is notifiable, the effects of **dermatomycosis** on the value of cattle hides and a 6-year **vaccination** programme in Gausdal, Norway in which the disease was eradicated for at least 15 years after the programme ended in 1986. It is concluded that **vaccination** against **dermatomycosis** in cattle is justified given all these considerations, although there is no one single factor which can justify this preventive measure.

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-62439 VETU
TITLE: Immunoprophylaxis of bovine dermatophytosis.
AUTHOR: Gudding R; Lund A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent.Vet.Lab.Oslo; Norwegian-Coll.Vet.Med.Oslo
LOCATION: Oslo, Nor.
SOURCE: Can.Vet.J. (36, No. 5, 302-06, 1995) 3 Fig. 49 Ref.
CODEN: CNVJA9
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Central Veterinary Laboratory, P.O. Box 8156 Dep, N-0033 Oslo, Norway.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1995-62439 VETU

Trichophyton verrucosum vaccines stimulate cellular and humoral immune responses but confer

inadequate protection. Live low virulence and attenuated strain **T. verrucosum vaccines** provide good protection, mainly due to the cellular immune response. The efficacy and safety of live **T. verrucosum vaccines** have been demonstrated in experimental and field trials and this has lead to their successful use in nationwide eradication campaigns. The recommended strategy for ringworm control and future prospects for an improved **vaccine** are also detailed.

ABEX Dermatophyte antigens are trapped by Langerhans' cells which migrate to lymph nodes and present antigens to T-cells in a MHC class-II restricted fashion. T. verrucosum infection leads to an increase in lymphocyte, neutrophil, macrophage, CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocyte and gamma-delta T-cell counts. Phagocytosis, oxidative products of the respiratory bursts of neutrophils and macrophages, enhanced epidermopoiesis and antibody responses are involved in dermatophyte elimination.Formalin-inactivated T. verrucosum vaccines stimulate a cellular immune response and provide some protection. Other vaccines used in the field contain a live low-virulence (strain LTF-130) and attenuated T. verrucosum. In trials in guinea-pigs using T. mentagrophytes and in calves using T. verrucosum vaccine, live vaccines are more protective than inactivated (cell wall, cytoplasmic extract) vaccines. T. verrucosum vaccines can induce humoral and cellular immune responses but the response is not protective. Nationwide campaigns against ringworm have been effective and have also reduced the number of human cases. The recommended strategy for ringworm control is to vaccinate cows and calves twice over 10 to 14 days and to give calves boosters for 3 to 5 yr.

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95282496 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95282496
TITLE: Immunogenicity in calves of a crude ribosomal fraction of Trichophyton verrucosum: a field trial.
AUTHOR: Elad D; Segal E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Kimron Veterinary Institute, Bet-Dagan, Israel..
SOURCE: VACCINE, (1995 Jan) 13 (1) 83-7.
Journal code: X6O. ISSN: 0264-410X.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

farm known to be endemic for **Trichophyton**

verrucosum infection. Seven calves were **immunized** by subcutaneous inoculations with a crude ribosomal fraction (CRF) of **T. verrucosum** suspended in aluminium hydroxide as adjuvant. Six animals were sham-**immunized** with buffer suspended in the adjuvant and served as controls. Two injections were given: one at the age of 2 weeks and a second 2 weeks later. CRF was prepared from **T. verrucosum** cultures grown in a vitamin-enriched liquid medium. The fungal mat was disrupted mechanically and CRF was separated from the cell-free extract by differential ultracentrifugation. The CRF was characterized biochemically (RNA and protein content) and physically (electron microscopy). The protection induced by **vaccination** was assessed through a clinical follow-up of the animals to determine the presence and duration of dermatophyte infection following their exposure to a **T. verrucosum** -contaminated environment. **Vaccination** with the CRF resulted in a statistically significant decrease in the period during which clinical signs of **dermatophytosis** were observed (from a mean of 9.5 weeks to 3.7 weeks). To assess the humoral response, serum samples were taken before each **vaccination** and 2 weeks after the second inoculation. For the cell-mediated immune (CMI) response assessment, whole-blood samples were taken 2 weeks after the second **vaccination**. The presence of anti-**T. verrucosum** antibodies in the sera was determined by ELISA and the CMI response was assessed in vitro by the lymphocyte stimulation test.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:50874 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 942206334
TITLE: Outbreaks of dermatophytosis in sheep and efficacy of "Trikhovis" vaccine
AUTHOR: Parmanov, M. P.; Sarkisov, K. A.; Golovina, N. P.
SOURCE: Veterinariya (Moskva), (1993) No. 5, pp. 33-34.
ISSN: 0042-4846
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB In August 1986 a Karakul flock consisting of 500 ewes and 50 rams was imported to Moldova from Uzbekistan. In October during physical examination of four 17-18-month-old ewes revealed skin lesions on head and ears typical for **dermatophytosis**.

immunized. No adverse effects were reported. Between 1986

and 1990 400 000 sheep were treated with Trikhovis in Uzbekistan.

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91360108 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91360108
TITLE: Systematic control of dermatophytosis profunda of cattle in the former GDR.
AUTHOR: Kielstein P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute for Bacterial Animal Diseases, Jena-Zwatzen, Germany..
SOURCE: MYCOSES, (1990 Nov-Dec) 33 (11-12) 575-9. Ref: 7
Journal code: NOF. ISSN: 0933-7407.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY MONTH: 199112
AB Human occupational diseases orginated from **Trichophyton verrucosum** infection of cattle belonged to the most frequent zooanthroponoses since 1960. Morbidity peaks of this human **dermatophytosis** could be observed in 1970 and 1971 with about 740 cases of occupational diseases per year. The ecological properties of Tr. verrucosum (compulsory monoxenic parasite), the pathogenetic development of bovine **dermatophytosis** (rising immunity with subsequent elimination of the agent), systematic medical therapy and prophylaxis with griseofulvin and other drugs as well as the application of Tr. verrucosum live **vaccines** were the preconditions for a successful control of this zooanthroponosis. Since then the number of human and animal diseases could be essentially reduced.

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-62544 VETU M T
TITLE: Systemic Control of Dermatophytosis Profunda of Cattle in the Former GDR.
AUTHOR: Kieltein P
LOCATION: Jena, Ger.
SOURCE: Mycoses (33, No. 11-12, 575-79, 1990) 1 Fig. 1 Tab. 7 Ref.
CODEN: MYCSEU
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institut fuer bakterielle Tierseuchenforschung Jena, Naumburger Str. 96a, D-O-6909 Jena 9, Germany.
LANGUAGE: English

Trichophyton verrucosum dermatophytosis

profunda in cattle are discussed. **T. verrucosum** is a compulsory monoxenic parasite which can be eliminated spontaneously by the host. Systemic treatment and prophylaxis with griseofulvin, zinc sulfate or a live **vaccine**, the use of formaldehyde to disinfect cattle sheds and the quarantining of imported animals have led to significant reductions in the incidence of this condition in cattle and humans.

ABEX **T. verrucosum** is the causative agent of epizootic **dermatophytosis** of cattle and causes infection in about 120 humans yearly in Germany. The organism mainly infects clinically and subclinically diseasedcattle and is spread through pasture contamination with shed skin particles. Herds of cattle infected with this fungus can be cured using systemic fungicides and by disinfection of contaminated housing. **T. verrucosum** initially infects the upper keratin layer and then spreads to the keratin layers of the hair follicle, leading to microabscesses. Spontaneous healing due to immunological defense mechanisms, hair follicle reduction and hyperkeratosis can occur. No latent infection remains after spontaneous healing. The disease has also been controlled by improved management techniques and by using 2.5 g/50 g/day griseofulvin for 30 days, 1 to 3 g/animal zinc sulfate for over 30 days and immunotherapy with a live **vaccine**. The **vaccines** are given twice over 10 days and immunity develops within a further 15 to 28 days. The pathogen can be eliminated from sporulated hair material in cattle sheds using 1.5% to 3% formaldehyde. Animals are also quarantined for 6 wk to minimize spread of the disease.

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-63795 VETU T M
TITLE: Development of Antifungal Vaccines by Bioveta (Ivanovice na Hane).
(Vjvoj antimykotickych vakcin v Biovete Ivanovice na Hane)
AUTHOR: Rybnikar A; Chumela J; Vrzal V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bioveta
LOCATION: Ivanovice na Hane, Czech.
SOURCE: Veterinarstvi (40, No. 8, 350, 1990)
CODEN: VTERAT
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Bioveta, Komenskeho 212, 683 23 Ivanovice na Hane, Czechoslovakia.
LANGUAGE: Czech
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

Trichophyton verrucosum
which gave very good prophylaxis against trichophytosis in
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

PI US 3691505 19750624
AI US 1973-388091 19730814 (5)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1970-6967... 1970, now abandoned
PRAI PL 1969-135798 19690911
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Monacell, A. Louis; ... iner: Warden, Robert
LREP Stevens, Davis, Miller & Mosher
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 494
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Polyfungin, an antifungal antibiotic ... group. It is prepared biosynthetically with the use ... f actinomyces Streptomyces noursei var polifungini ... ts mutants and variants under aerobic conditions, in ... nt medium containing an appropriate source of carbon, nitro... growth substances, macro- and microelements and buffering ... t temperatures of 25.degree.-35.degree.C., at pH value ... -6 days, and then after termination of the biosynthesis ... ngin is recovered from the mycelium.

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 37 USPATFULL
AN 75:22558 USPATFULL
TI THIOCARBAMIC ACID DERIVATIVES
IN Boshagen, Horst, Haan/Rhld, Germany, ... Plempel, Manfred, Wuppertal-Elberfeld, ... al Republic of
PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, ... al Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 3880847 19750429
AI US 1972-292484 19720927 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1970-25557, fi... 70, now patented, Pat. No. US 3723473
PRAI DE 1969-1917739 19690415
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 53[illegible]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds of the formula: ##STR1##

[illegible]

[illegible] ... alkyl,

Y is a straight ... branched chain a... ... to three carbon atoms, ... aliphatic moiety ... double bond,

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, ... alkylmercapto ... trifluoromethyl,

[illegible]

ester halide of the formula:

Hal -- CS -- [illegible] -- Ar

Wherein Hal is halogen and Ar is as d[illegible] compounds are useful as antimycotics for the treatm[illegible]tions which are pathogenic to humans and animals.

L1 ANSWER 37 OF 37 USPATFULL
AN [illegible]:46307 USPATFULL
TI [illegible] (DIBENZO [4,D] CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YL), 1- [illegible]YCLOHEPTAN-5-YL)
AND 1-(DIBENZO [A,D] CYCLOOCTANYL)IMIDA[illegible]
IN Van Der Stelt, Cornelis, Haarlem, Neth[illegible]
PA N. V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabr[illegible]-Stheeman & Pharmacia, Meppel, Netherlands (non-U.S.)
PI US [illegible]
AI US 1971-15[illegible] 19710[illegible] (5)
PRAI [illegible]
GB 1971-12546 19710436
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Trousof, Natalie
LREP Levinson; Lawrence S.; Smith; Merle J.; [illegible] J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to therapeutically [illegible]le derivatives and their acid addition and quaternary [illegible] to processes for their preparation and pharmaceutical pre[illegible]aining them. The compounds of this invention possess fun[illegible]y.

L24 ANSWER 20 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:67180 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 791358136
TITLE: Epidemiological aspects of ringworm in calves on large farms
Epizoologichni osobenosti na trikhofitiyata po relatata, otglezhdani pri promishleni usloviya
AUTHOR: Douparinova, M.; Aleksandrov, M.; Dimitrov, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Vet. Res. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria.
SOURCE: Veterinarnomeditsinski Nauki, (1978) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 74-77. 18 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Bulgarian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Russian
AB In 4 calf-fattening units containing animals with **dermatomycosis**, the effectiveness of a Soviet **vaccine** (TF 130) was tested. Of the contact calves examined, 20% became infected and 23% of those which survived contact with infected animals were found to be carriers of Trichophyton faviforme [**T. verrucosum**]. The **vaccine** conferred solid immunity against the Bulgarian strs. of the sp.

L24 ANSWER 21 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67283 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377949
TITLE: Main research achievements in veterinary mycology
Osnovnye raboty, vypolnennye po veterinarnoi mikologii
AUTHOR: Sarkisov, A. Kh.
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) No. 32, pp. 3-7.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Main research achievements in vet. mycology at the All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. during 1957-77 are indicated. Initially the research work concentrated on mycotoxicoses and mycotoxins, including those produced by Fusarium spp. During the last 10-15 yr **dermatomycoses** were the main subject of investigation. The culmination of these investigations was the production of TF-130 **vaccine** (liquid form) and LTF (dry form) against Trichophyton verrucosum

TITLE: Principal Means for Dermatomycosis Eradication.
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

AUTHOR: Sarkisov A K; Kolesnikov A Y
LOCATION: USSR
SOURCE: Veterinariy (Moscow) (1989, No. 12, 36-38) 2 Tab.
(W149/JLC)
CODEN: VETNAL
AVAIL. OF DOC.: No Reprint Address.
LANGUAGE: Russian
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1990-60989 VETU M T
AB The use of vaccines for the eradication of dermatomycoses in farm and fur animals is discussed. Prior to the introduction of vaccination, dermatomycoses, especially those caused by Trichophyton and Microsporum, resulted in considerable economic losses throughout the world. Vaccination reduced losses drastically, and reduced the proportion of infectious disease attributable to dermatomycoses. Detailed recommendations for vaccination of a number of species are presented.

ABEX Traditional means including therapy, disinfection and isolation proved inadequate for the eraciation of the **dermatomycoses** . In 1971 **dermatomycoses** were recorded in 113 countries; in the USSR they accounted for 40-45% of all infectious disease in cattle. The major species responsible were **Trichophyton verrucosum** and Microsporum spp. Animals affected included cattle, buffalo, zebu, horses, camels, sheep, Northern deer, fur animals, rabbits and coypu. A number of **vaccines** were developed, including those designated TF-130 liquid, LTF-130 lyophilisate, LTF-130(K) lyophilisate, all for cattle; S-P-1 lyophilisate for horses; Mentavak lyophilisate for fur animals, rabbits and coypu, and Camelvak for cattle. The prophylactic effectiveness of these is 98.1-100%, though that of Camelvak is 85-95%. In the Soviet Union some 450 million cattle have been **vaccinated**, at a rate of 35-38 million per year.

Vaccination has reduced the number of cases to 35.7% and less than 1.7%, 0.5% and 0.1% of the prevaccination rate (1966-70) in 1971-5, 1976-80, 1981-5 and 1986-8 respectively. The proportion of infectious disease represented by **dermatomycoses** has decreased from 28.8% in 1966-70 to 20.9%, 1.4%, 0.4% and 0.1% in 1971-5, 1976-80, 1981-5 and 1986-8, respectively. The use of individual **vaccine** preparations for different animals is discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-61260 VETU

AVAIL. OF DOC.: No Reprint Address.
LANGUAGE: Russian
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 2000-61260 VETU
AB Vermet **vaccine** (VE) against **dermatophytosis** (DE) of cattle was effective when used for prophylaxis and treatment of infected animals in the Moscow region. Initial investigations showed that **Trichophyton verrucosum** was the dominant infecting species, though the negative results for T. mentagrophytes were not regarded as definitive. Reference **vaccine** LTF-130 was as effective as VE. Neither **vaccine** produced any systemic side-effects. A very small proportion of animals were found to have weak foci of DE after **vaccination**, and were revaccinated with VE with therapeutic aims. Some animals developed local skin reactions which healed in a short period of time. **Vaccines** were effective for at least 18 mth after animals had been released to pasture.
ABEX A total of 556 Yaroslav cattle (aged 2.5-9 mth) in four administrative areas of the Moscow region received VE or LTF-130 for prophylaxis (364 animals) or treatment (192 animals) of DE. Animals were revaccinated 10-16 days after administration of first doses. Vaccines produced no systemic side-effects; in particular, no animal suffered anaphylactic shock. After revaccination, 2 animals developed small secondary foci of DE in the neck region and were given therapeutic doses of VE. Skin lesions developed in some animals 10-17 days after the first dose of each vaccine; final clearing of scabs with normalization of skin function and hair growth occurred 10-20 days after revaccination. Animals treated with vaccines for therapeutic aims lost signs of infection and were released to pasture; careful investigation 30-40 days later demonstrated the absence of any clinical sign of DE. Surveys of vaccinated animals 12-18 mth after prophylactic and therapeutic vaccination showed that recipients were free of DE.

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:23 ON 31 AUG 2000
L25 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (DERMATOMYC? OR DERMATOPHYTOS? OR DERMATO(W)(MYCOS? OR PHYTOS?))
L26 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 NOT L4

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:105212 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:115165
TITLE:

L.; Sac Morales, Arnold; Timaty, Lewis ...
Searcher : Shears 308 4994

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Queen's University At Kingston, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9639188	A1	19961212	WO 1996-CA363	19960603
W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5955490	A	19990921	US 1995-465242	19950605
AU 9658887	A1	19961224	AU 1996-58887	19960603
EP 831909	A1	19980401	EP 1996-915923	19960603
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-465242	19950605
			US 1989-386414	19890728
			US 1991-783750	19911028
			US 1992-865151	19920408
			US 1992-865156	19920408
			US 1993-82113	19930628
			US 1993-92925	19930719
			WO 1996-CA363	19960603

AB Methods of detecting and treating rapidly growing exogenous cells, such as Protista, or parasites, that preferentially accumulate a photoactivatable porphyrin comprise administration of 5-aminolevulinic acid or precursor thereof to the patient, or contacting the drug with the exogenous cells, in an amt. sufficient to induce synthesis fluorescence and/or photosensitizing concns. of a protoporphyrin IX in the exogenous cells, followed by exposure of the exogenous cells to light of photoactivating wavelengths. The injection of an ED of 5-aminolevulinic acid into mice infected with Plasmodium yoelii led to the accumulation of fluorescing and photosensitizing concns. of protoporphyrin within metabolically active malarial parasites.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

dermatophytosis

AUTHOR(S): Ikeda, Teruo; Tabuchi, Kiyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Vet. Med., Azabu Univ., Sagamihara, 229, Japan
SOURCE: Shinkin to Shinkinsho (1987), 28(3), 285-90
CODEN: SHSHBL; ISSN: 0583-0516
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The antimicrobial activity of nanaomycin A (I) against various microorganisms and its therapeutic effect on bovine **dermatophytosis** caused by **Trichophyton verrucosum** were studied. I was effective against various microorganisms such as dermatophytes, yeast, gram-pos. bacteria and mycoplasma; but it was not active against gram-neg. bacteria. Topical application of I (once or twice within 3 wk) has effective against bovine dermatohytosis from **T. verrucosum**
.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:59:41 ON 31 AUG 2000

```
L27        2831 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TRICHOPHYTON/CT
L28        4296 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DERMATOMYCOSES/CT
L29         406 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND L28
L30        5000 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VACCINES/CT
L31       26280 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VACCINATION/CT
L32       28518 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IMMUNIZATION/CT
L33           3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND (L30 OR L31 OR
                L32)

L27        2831 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TRICHOPHYTON/CT
L28        4296 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DERMATOMYCOSES/CT
L29         406 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND L28
L34       46928 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIGENS/CT
L35           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L29 AND L34

L36           4 L33 OR L35

=> d 1-4 .beverlymed

L36  ANSWER 1 OF 4  MEDLINE
AN   95292239     MEDLINE
TI   Immunoprophylaxis of bovine dermatophytosis.
AU   Gudding R; Lund A
SO   CANADIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (1995 May) 36 (5) 302-6.  Ref: 49
     Journal code: CLS. ISSN: 0008-5286.
```

Vaccines with antigens of Trichophyton verrucosum stimulate a

humoral and cellular immune response. In animals vaccinated with inactivated vaccines, some protection is observed after challenge. However, the protective immunity is inadequate in most cases. Vaccination with live vaccines elicits an immune response that prevents the development of clinical disease. The protective immunity is based mainly on the cellular branch of the immune system. The efficacy and safety of live dermatophyte vaccines have been demonstrated in both challenge experiments and field trials from different countries. Effective control of ringworm in cattle has been achieved in regions implementing systematic vaccination.

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 74262096 MEDLINE
TI Immunology of dermatophytes and dermatophytosis.
AU Grappel S F; Bishop C T; Blank F
SO BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS, (1974 Jun) 38 (2) 222-50. Ref: 251
Journal code: 9JK. ISSN: 0005-3678.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 74107965 MEDLINE
TI [Problems of immunity in dermatomycoses of animals].
Voprosy immuniteta pri dermatomikozakh zhivotnykh.
AU Spesivtseva N A
SO VETERINARIIA, (1973 Nov) 11 42-3.
Journal code: XCC. ISSN: 0042-4846.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 72139171 MEDLINE
TI Intercellular antibodies: presence in a Trichophyton rubrum infection.
AU Peck S M; Osserman K E; Rule A H
SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, (1972 Mar) 58 (3) 133-8.
Journal code: IHZ. ISSN: 0022-202X.

(FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 11:02:31 ON 31 AUG 2000)

- Author (s)

L37 780 S (POLYAKOV I? OR POLIAKOV I?)/AU
L38 4982 S IVANOVA L?/AU
L39 20 S L37 AND L38
L40 5742 S L37 OR L38
L41 32 S L40 AND L1
L42 9 S L39 AND L1
L43 32 S L41 OR L42

[illegible] NUMBER:

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

TITLE: Keratinophilic fungi or yeast-derived antigenic preparations

INVENTOR(S): Farnow, Dieter; Karle, Joachim; **Poliakov, Igor D.**; **Ivanova, Ludmilla G.**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica Gmbh, Germany; Farnow, Dieter; Karle, Joachim; Poliakov, Igor D.; Ivanova, Ludmilla G.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9707232	A1	19970227	WO 1996-EP3535	19960809
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SI, SK, TR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
GB 2304347	A1	19970319	GB 1995-16461	19950811
CA 2229203	AA	19970227	CA 1996-2229203	19960809
AU 9668207	A1	19970312	AU 1996-68207	19960809
AU 717731	B2	20000330		
EP 863991	A1	19980916	EP 1996-928443	19960809
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1199426	A	19981118	CN 1996-197571	19960809
JP 11511019	T2	19990928	JP 1996-508921	19960809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1995-16461	19950811
			WO 1996-EP3535	19960809

AB The present invention relates to antigenic prepns. comprising polysaccharides and/or glycopeptides (ASMP) preparable from keratinophilic fungi as well as yeasts, processes for the prepn. of these antigenic prepns., their use as pharmaceutical substances as well as their use as vaccines, including but not limited to, the prophylaxis and treatment of allergy, as well as for modulating the immune response. ASMP was purified from Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Microsporum gypseum, or Candida albicans and used as vaccine for improving hairy coat of mammal, for treating dermatitis, Summer eczema, neurodermitis, eczema, and alopecia in horse or dog.

L44 ANSWER 2 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

wide ranging protection without side effects.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16

INVENTOR(S): **IVANOVA, L G**; **POLYAKOV, I D**; **IVANOVA, L**; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D

COUNTRY COUNT: 28

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9307894	A1	19930429	(199318)*	GE	64
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE					
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US					
EP 564620	A1	19931013	(199341)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE					
PT 100989	A	19940131	(199408)		
CZ 9301448	A3	19940119	(199410)		
SK 9300710	A3	19931006	(199420)		
JP 06506476	W	19940721	(199433)		
RU 2020959	C1	19941015	(199524)		14
HU 68503	T	19950628	(199532)		
SG 49872	A1	19980615	(199836)		
EP 564620	B1	19990303	(199913)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 59209641	G	19990408	(199920)		
ES 2127761	T3	19990501	(199924)		
SK 280570	B6	20000313	(200032)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9307894	A1	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
EP 564620	A1	EP 1992-921537	19921017
		WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
PT 100989	A	PT 1992-100989	19921020
CZ 9301448	A3	CZ 1993-1448	19921017
SK 9300710	A3	SK 1993-710	19930706
JP 06506476	W	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
		JP 1993-507437	19921017
RU 2020959	C1	SU 1991-5006861	19911021
HU 68503	T	WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
DE 59209641	G	[illegible]	[illegible]

		EP 1992-921537	19921017
		WO 1992-EP2391	19921017
ES 2127761	T3	EP 1992-921537	19921017
SK 280570	B6	SK 1993-710	19921017

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
EP 564620	A1	Based on	WO 9307894
JP 06506476	W	Based on	WO 9307894
HU 68503	T	Based on	WO 9307894
EP 564620	B1	Based on	WO 9307894
DE 59209641	G	Based on	EP 564620
		Based on	WO 9307894
ES 2127761	T3	Based on	EP 564620
SK 280570	B6	Previous Publ.	SK 9300710

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1991-5006861 19911021

AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 564620 A UPAB: 19931130

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M.

728/120 and 729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt.

component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animals.

L44 ANSWER 3 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40444 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 892286507
TITLE: Cultural, morphological and biological properties of the causal agent of camel ringworm
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1987) Vol. 65, pp. 54-60. 9 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB 270 isolates of Trichophyton sarkisovii (Ivanova & Polyakov 1983) were obtained from one-humped and two-humped camels in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The species differed from **T. verrucosum** in not requiring thiamine for growth in culture, and in growing more quickly, mainly on the surface of cultures. Chlamydospores measured 7-17 micro m against 6-9 micro m for **T. verrucosum**. An outbreak of ringworm among 13 000 camels in Kazakhstan is reported by S. Kh. Khamiev on pages 60-62 of the same publication.

L44 ANSWER 4 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40442 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 892286505
TITLE: Laboratory diagnosis of the causal agents of dermatomycoses in animals
AUTHOR: Koroleva, V. P.; **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1987) Vol. 65, pp. 32-41. 12 ref.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

rabbits and laboratory mice. **T. verrucosum**

occurred in reindeer as well as in Bovidae. Details are given of the morphology and cultural characteristics of 3 Trichophyton and 2 Microsporum species.

L44 ANSWER 5 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78301 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333766
TITLE: Comparative estimation of antigenic preparations from dermatophytes in the immunodiffusion reaction
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I. D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Antigens were prepared from Trichophyton equinum and **T. verrucosum**. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple immunization of rabbits with vaccine S-P-1 (T. equinum) for horses and vaccine LTF-130 (**T. verrucosum**) for cattle. Antigen activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. Antigenic preparations from T. equinum and **T. verrucosum** extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta -naphthol were identical. Fractions obtianed by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta -naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical antigen each. No identical antigens compared with the other antigens were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L44 ANSWER 6 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:74437 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 842241771
TITLE: Reindeer ringworm
AUTHOR: Baradiev, B. N.; **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Sel'skogo Khozyaistva, Yakutsk, USSR.
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1984) No. 3, pp. 46-47.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB **Trichophyton verrucosum** was isolated from 245 of 268 skin scrapings from reindeer with ringworm lesions. Animals of

L44 ANSWER 7 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:230381 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA79:10377
TITLE: TRICHOPHYTON-SARKISOVII NEW-SPECIES A NEW PATHOGENIC FUNGUS WHICH CAUSES DERMATOMYCOSIS IN CAMELS.
AUTHOR(S): **IVANOVA L G; POLYAKOV I D**
CORPORATE SOURCE: YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET., MOSCOW, USSR.
SOURCE: MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1983 (RECD 1984)) 17 (5), 363-367. CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB T. sarkovskii, sp. nov. was proposed and described in the course of a study on skin diseases of dromedary and Bactrian camels in the Kazakh SSR [USSR]. The difference between the antigen structure of this species and that of **T. verrucosum** was studied using the precipitation reaction and immunoelectrophoresis. One identical antigen was observed for the 2 spp. compared in cross reactions in the immunoelectrophoresis of the antiserum of T. sarkisovii and **T. verrucosum**. Specific components were observed in protein preparations of T. sarkisovii. T. sarkisovii was pathogenic on laboratory animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). The new species was also compared with T. schoenleinii and T. violaceum.

L44 ANSWER 8 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:122471 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841301241
TITLE: Comparative study of the growth and sporulation of cultures of dermatophytes on different nutrient media
AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1983) No. 49, pp. 92-95. 2 tab.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB **Trichophyton verrucosum** grew best on wort agar and modified potato agar, with abundant formation of micro-conidia. T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum, T. [Keratinomyces] ajelloi, M[icrosporum] canis, M. equinum and M. gypseum grew equally well on wort and potato agar and Sabouraud's medium. Biomass of K. ajelloi, M. canis and M. gypseum accumulated best on enriched Sabouraud's medium.

DOCUMENT NUMBER
TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of

Trichophyton verrucosum from different sources

AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; **Ivanova, L. G.**; **Polyakov, I. D.**

CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, Moscow, USSR.

SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45, pp. 59-61.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic for calves. The "LTF-130" vaccine was capable of protecting calves from infection with strains from other species of animal. However, for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of live antigen from a given strain of the fungus, it should be tested in the same species that it was isolated from.

L44 ANSWER 10 OF 30 AGRICOLA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:54855 AGRICOLA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND84038321

TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of **Trichophyton verrucosum** strains of different zoological origin.

AUTHOR(S): Golovina, N.P.; **Ivanova, L.G.**; **Poliakov, I.D.**

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)

SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1982 No. 45. p. 59-61
Publisher: Moskva : Institut.
ISSN: 0366-4899

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 11 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:68206 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 821379205

TITLE: Development of dermatophytes in vitro on animal hairs
Razvitie dermatofitov in vitro na volosakh zhivotnykh

AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta

AB In vitro T[richophyton] verrucosum, T. equinum, T. mentagrophytes,

M[icrosporum] canis, M. equinum and M. gypseum on animal hairs differed in their keratinolytic activity. They caused coaxial splitting of calves' hairs. Perforating organs were formed in T. mentagrophytes, T. ajelloi and M. gypseum. **T. verrucosum**, T. equinum and M. equinum slowly destroyed calves' hairs in vitro, being represented by mycelium and arthrospores, and the process of hair infection resembled that in vivo. T. mentagrophytes, T. ajelloi, M. canis and M. gypseum developed fast and caused total lysis of hair. The morphology of these spp. was the same as on nutrients, i.e. under saprophytic conditions.

L44 ANSWER 12 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:128083 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 822287903
TITLE: Factors governing the activity of dermatophyte allergens (from Trichophyton species)
AUTHOR: **Polyakov, I. D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyusnyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Various allergens extracted with beta-naphthol from T. equinum and **T. verrucosum** grown in different media were tested in guinea pigs infected with T. equinum, **T. verrucosum** and T. mentagrophytes. Protein fractions of the allergens extracted from fungal spores were biologically more active than those extracted from mycelium and fungal metabolites.

L44 ANSWER 13 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:68132 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811379105
TITLE: Activity of allergens from dermatophytes
Aktivnost' allergenov iz dermatofitov
AUTHOR: **Polyakov, I. D.**
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The activity and specificity of allergens from spore cultures were studied on 79 guinea pigs inoculated with Tr[ichophyton] equinum, T. mentagrophytes and **T. verrucosum**. The allergens were injected intracutaneously at 0.1 ml containing 25, 50 and 100

with T. **verrucosum** reaction was more marked with

allergen of a homologous type, while in those inoculated with T. mentagrophytes it was sharper to allergen from T. equinum. On injecting allergen from Microsporum canis reaction was nil in most animals and doubtful in 3.

L44 ANSWER 14 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:47118 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841396275
TITLE: Effect of repeated immunizations with the vaccine TF-130 (VIEV) on the general clinical state and sensitization of calves
AUTHOR: **Polyakov, I. D.**
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii imeni Ya. R. Kovalenko, (1981) No. 42, pp. 35-38. 2 tab.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Multiple vaccination with TF-130 (VIEV) against trichophytosis was found to be harmless for calves, causing no oedema or abscesses at the point of introduction. Intradermal samples showed that sensitization was better with multiple vaccination at 10-14-day intervals than with double vaccination.

L44 ANSWER 15 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:129617 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 832230035
TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum**, the cause of dermatomycosis in reindeer
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 42, pp. 23-24.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 16 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:47116 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841396273
TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum** Bodin, 1902 - causal agent of dermatomycosis of reindeer
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Of 74 samples of pathological material from reindeer **T. verrucosum** was isolated from 54. The cultural and morphological characters of the isolates on several media are described. The cultures had a cytopathogenic effect on cells of primary and grafted tissue cultures.

L44 ANSWER 17 OF 30 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:16842 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND84003372
TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum** Bodin, 1902, pathogen of reindeer dermatomycosis.
AUTHOR(S): **Ivanova, L.G.**
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)
SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1981 No. 42. p. 23-24
Publisher: Moskva : Institut.
ISSN: 0366-4899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 18 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:67707 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811370880
TITLE: LTF-130 vaccine produced in the USA with Soviet permission
Vaktsina LTF-130, izgotovnennaya v SSHA po sovetskoi litsenzii
AUTHOR: Petrovich, S. V.; Golovina, N. P.; **Ivanova, L. G.**; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., [Moscow], USSR.
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1980) No. 9, pp. 35-37.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB In tests on calves in the USSR LTF-130 vaccines produced in the USA and the Soviet Union were equally effective against **Trichophyton verrucosum**. Calves were injected intramuscularly with 2 ml of USA-produced vaccine or with 5 ml of USSR-produced vaccine. Vaccination was repeated after 14 days. One month later, calves (including 4 controls) were infected

L44 ANSWER 19 OF 30 AGRICOLA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:110880 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND81093021
TITLE: Vaccine LTF-I30 made in the USA according to the Soviet license Control of **Trichophyton verrucosum** infection in cattle.
AUTHOR(S): Petrovich, S.V. Golovina, N.P.; **Ivanova, L.G.; Poliakov, I.D.**
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (41.8 V6426)
SOURCE: Veterinariia., Sept 1980 No. 9. p. 35-37
Publisher: Moskva, "Kolos".
ISSN: 0042-4846
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 20 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:71231 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 821383628
TITLE: Influence of vitamins on growth and spore formation of **Trichophyton verrucosum** strains
Vliyanie vitaminov na rost i sporoobrazovanie shtammov **Trichophyton verrucosum**
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1979) Vol. 35, pp. 46-48. 2 tab.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The effect was studied of thiamine, pyridoxin and folic and nicotinic acids at different concs. and combinations on the growth and spore formation of 41 strs. isolated from cattle and reindeer. Growth of most strs. was stimulated by thiamine, folic acid and to a lesser extent by pyridoxin. Of the strs. 88% required folic acid and 64% thiamine and pyridoxin for growth. Microconidia were noted on media with thiamine, folic acid and pyridoxin. Intensity of microconidia formation was max. in media with thiamine. Three strs. on media with thiamine formed macroconidia. Chlamydospores were noted in most strs. on media with various vitamins, and arthrospores only in 3 strs. with thiamine and folic acid. The opt. concs. were thiamine 100 mu g/ml, pyridoxin 40 mu g/ml and folic acid 50 mu

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND8[illegible]

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

TITLE: Influence of vitamins on the growth and sporogenesis of strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum**.
AUTHOR(S): **Ivanova, L.G.**
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)
SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1979 No. 35. p. 46-48
Publisher: Moskva, Institut.
ISSN: 0366-4899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 22 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:114219 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 792241767
TITLE: Growth of dermatophytes from animals in monolayer cell cultures
Razvitie vozbaditelei dermatomikozov zhivotnykh v odnosloinykh kul'turakh tkanei
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, 109 472 Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) Vol. 33, pp. 59-61.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB **Trichophyton verrucosum**, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum, Microsporum canis and M. gypseum grew well on primary and transplantable monolayer cultures of bovine embryonic kidney, calf kidney, calf testis, bovine embryonic spleen, bovine embryonic thymus, porcine embryonic kidney, bovine lung and equine embryonic lung cells. Primary and diploid fibroblasts were most sensitive to the fungi. The cytopathic effect consisted of vacuole formation and the appearance of cytoplasmic granules; also thickening of the nuclear membrane and nuclear changes.

L44 ANSWER 23 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:68680 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 791360209
TITLE: The development of pathogens of dermatomycoses of animals in monolayer tissue cultures
Razvitie vozbuditelei dermatomikozov

pp. 59-61.
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

Secondary Source: Referativnyi Zhurnal, Biologiya (1979) 7L807
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB T[richophyton] verrucosum, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum and M[icrosporum] gypseum developed well in primary monolayer tissue cultures, causing typical pathological changes. Primary and diploid fibroblast-line cell cultures were the most sensitive to the action of pathogens. T. mentagrophytes caused destruction of cell layers faster than other pathogens.

L44 ANSWER 24 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67227 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377876
TITLE: Comparative study of the pathogencity of dermatophytes for laboratory animals
Rezul'taty sravnitel'nogo izucheniya patogennosti dermatofitov na laboratorynykh zhivotnykh
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) No. 32, pp. 40-42. 1 tab.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The pathogenicity of **Trichophyton verrucosum**, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum and Microsporum canis for rabbits and guinea pigs was investigated. Cultures of these pathogens were rubbed into the skin in the spine, shoulder or hip regions. Strs. differed in their pathogencity. The most marked symptoms were observed 12-16 days after infection. Clinical symptoms persisted for 20-45 days. These were more conspicuous on guinea pigs than on rabbits. Cultures of strs. 2-3 yr old retained their virulence. Slight virulence was seen only in museum strs. stored for 10 yr or longer. Virulence was not correlated with intensity of spore formation. Non-sporulating strs. of **T. verrucosum** caused infection of animals similar to that caused by sporulating strs.

L44 ANSWER 25 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:114220 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 792241768
TITLE: Species determination of the causal agents of dermatomycoses in animals

SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) Vol. 32, pp. 8-11.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Since 1974, **Trichophyton verrucosum** has been identified as the cause of cattle ringworm in USSR, USA, Cuba, Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Egypt; it has also been isolated from reindeer and (in Cuba) zebu. T. gypseum (mentagrophytes) was isolated from silver-grey foxes, hybrid mice, white mice and guinea-pigs. Microsporum canis was isolated from rabbits and cats.

L44 ANSWER 26 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67228 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377877
TITLE: Species determination of the causal agents of dermatomycosis in animals
Opredelenie vidov vozbuditelei dermatomikozov zhivotnykh
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina Instituta Eksperimental not more than noi Veterinarii, (1978) No. 32, pp. 8-11.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Altogether 321 samples of pathological material from various infected animals in the Soviet Union and abroad were investigated. Dermatophytes isolated (212) included 159 **Trichophyton verrucosum** (from cattle, reindeer and zebu), 50 T. mentagrophytes (foxes, mice, guinea pigs) and 3 Microsporum canis (rabbit and cats). **T. verrucosum** grew well on meat-peptone-glycerin agar + 2% glucose. However, colonies of this fungus were more typical on wort agar. The use of wort agar and Sabouraud's agar is recommended for the growth of the other 2 pathogens. Opt. temp. for the development of dermatophytes was 28 deg C. Colonies formed at different times: T. mentagrophytes and M. canis after 10-14 days. Cultural and morphological features of these 3 pathogens are briefly described. On wort agar **T. verrucosum** formed microconidia, macroconidia, chlamydospores and arthrospores; on Sabouraud's agar this fungus developed poorly. Cultures of T. mentagrophytes grew quickly on wort agar and Sabouraud's medium. M. canis also grew quickly on the same media.

and Microsporum canis causing dermatomycoses in animals including livestock, in the USSR and other countries.
AUTHOR(S): **Ivanova, L.G.**
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)
SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1978 No. 32. p. 8-11 ill
Publisher: Moskva, Institut.
ISSN: 0366-4899
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: Russian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L44 ANSWER 28 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:66427 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 781348757
TITLE: Cultural and morphological features of **Trichophyton verrucosum** strains of different geographical origin
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1976) No. 25, pp. 43-48.
Secondary Source: Veterinary Bulletin 48, 3596
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The form and dimensions of the microconidia and macroconidia and appearance of the colonies in culture of 15 isolates are tabulated.

L44 ANSWER 29 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:60906 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 781348753
TITLE: Immunizing and therapeutic properties of concentrated trichophytosis vaccines
AUTHOR: Jilavyan, Kh. A.; Nikiforov, L. I.; Petrovich, S. V.; Marinin, E. A.; **Ivanova, L. A.** ; Kuznetsova, R. P.
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1976) No. 25, pp. 20-22, 94.
Secondary Source: Index Veterinarius 46(6)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

DOCUMENT NUMBER: